The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXV CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1902. NO. 10.

CREAMERY BURNED.

The Howard Creamery Plant Destroyed by Fire Tuesday Night.

The Howard Creamery plant at Centre Hall was almost totally burned to the ground Tuesday night at 10:30. The flames had gained great headway before the fire was discovered, and in a short time the eastern portion of the building was ablaze in all parts.

The hose carriages from the south and north sections were quickly hauled to the scene, and two three-quarter inch streams through several hundred feet of hose were put into action. There was a hot contest between the two elements—fire and water. The former had an advantage of time, but the latter finally triumphed. The flames were subdued; the ruins inspected.

The fire seems to have originated in the section of the creamery plant in which the engine is located. The fire had, however been drawn about noon, and a portion of the wall surrounding the boiler was removed in the afternoon by one of the employees, E. W. Crawford. There was no other fire in the building. The starting point of the fire was that most obscure to any one passing by on the street, or near by dwellers, which, added to the fact that the building stands isolated, are reasons why the discovery of the flames was not made earlier.

The borough water plant proved itself to be invaluable to property owners. The force never slackened for an instant, and the water supply was not perceptibly reduced after drawing from its source continuously an inch and a half stream under heavy pressure for several hours.

The first fire alarm was given by Ted Bartholomew, student at the Pennsylvania railroad station. The news was telephoned to the upper portion of town and the frightening cry of fire was heard in every section.

THE LOSS.

The total loss to the Howard Creamery Company is $4,000. Insurance, $2,500, with W. B. Rankin.

As soon as weather conditions will permit, the Creamery Company will rebuild the plant.

NOTES.—Ed. Durst on passing the creamery on his way home from singing school saw a bright light through one of the windows, but imagined it the reflection against the window of the lantern he was carrying. When he reached his home, two miles distant, he heard the mill whistle, turned his horse and drove back. D. W. Bradford and wife, John Q. A. Kennedy, George H. Emerick, School Teacher Brungart, John Heckman, Frank Gfrerer, Samuel Durst and others, were in from the country to give assistance if needed.

Dr. and Mrs. Schuyler saw the flames and light of the fire as they were returning from Spring Mills from a point on the Spring Mills pike. When town was reached they gave the alarm, which was about the same time Ted Bartholomew broke the news.

Among the active fire fighters under Fire Marshal B. D. Brisbin was I V. Musser, Domer Emerick, Forest From, E. I. Riter, John Martz, W. B. Mingle, the Luses, E. W. Crawford, Frank and Clyde Bradford, Charles Slack.

Fire at Pine Grove Mills.

Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock a house belonging to James McCool in Pine Grove Mills, took fire and burned to the ground, says the State College Times. It was occupied by Fred Gearhart. The fire originated in the garret from a flue, and was well on the way before it was discovered Most of the household goods on the first floor were saved. The usual bucket brigade was formed, but only to save the adjoining houses. There was no insurance on the building, but Mr. Gearharts's personal effects were fully insured. The burned out family have taken quarters in Charles Martz's house near by.

The Flood in Bellefonte.

Never within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant and it may therefore be said without fear of contradiction, never in the history of Bellefonte says the Daily News, was there such a flood as was witnessed in the town on Friday. Thursday night's heavy rain did the business, and the very deep snow mingled with the rain fall started Spring creek and its tributary streams on a rampage that proved a record breaker in the flood line so far as this locality is concerned. By ten o'clock on Friday morning the Watchman press-room, Republican press-room, the Palace livery stable and all adjacent basements were flooded with water to a depth of from five to seven feet, at the same time the flood had reached the fires in the boiler room of the water works and Superintendent Ryan was obliged to draw his fires and cut off from the town the water supply.

Many other sections were flooded, and much damage done.

LICENSES GRANTED.

The License Court Sat on Tuesday and Granted Licenses.

The license court sat Tuesday. There was little opposition to the granting of licenses, and opposition developed was of a general character and had little or no weight with the court. Specific charges usually bring results; general remonstrances are of little or no account.

The following is a list of the applicants; those refused are so marked, the remainder were granted their wishes to sell intoxicating drinks in the manner described in their application.

TAVERN LICENSE.

Bellefonte—Henry Brockerhoff.
" Maurice Yeager.
" C. N. & C. B. Garman.
" D. B. Newcomer.
" W. K. Daggett.
Philipsburg—George M. Mapledorm.
" Christopher North.
" John Walton.
" George Stott.
" Joseph Peters Jr.
" Tempest Slinger.
" Dorsey P. Meyers.
" Thomas Barnes Jr.
" James Passmore.
" Enoch Hugg.
Howard—J. L. DeHass.
Millheim—W. S. Musser.
" [illegible]
Centre Hall—[illegible]
Snow Shoe—George R. Uzzle.
" John G. Uzzle.
" Lawrence Redding.
" Alonzo Grove, continued to March 25.
Rush—John W. Pennington.
Gregg—Edwin Ruhl.
Potter—James S Reish.
" S. B. Shaffer, continued to April 1. *
" Isaac A. Shawver, " " " *
Penn—Simon R. King.
" Charles P. Reese, continued to Mar. 25.
Boggs—Alois Kohlbecker. " " "
Liberty—James I. DeLong.
Miles—A. L. Nearhood.

DISTILLER.

Haines—Noah W. Ebv.
Spring—John C. Mu finger.

WHOLESALE BEER.

Bellefonte—John Anderson.
Philipsburg—James Black.
" George E. Lamb.
" William Riley Jr.
Rush—Benjamin Cowperwaith.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR.

Philipsburg—Samuel Rogers.
" Michael Czar.
" Orin Vail.
Snow Shoe—David Chambers.
" W. R. Hayes.

BREWER.

Benner—Robert I. Haas, continued to March 25

*Messrs. Shaffer and Shawver each applied for a license to sell liquor at the Old Fort Hotel. Shaffer is the present occupant, and claims the right to remain there. Shawver leased the hotel and it is the wish of the owner that he shall occupy the same. The court is holding the license, and shows a disposition to give it to whoever becomes the legal tenant.

General remonstrances against granting licenses were presented when the applications of Messrs. Rees, Delong and Grove were under consideration.

WASTE IN RESTAURANT DISHES.

Reckless Extravagance In Serving Portions to Customers.

"My wife being out of town, I have been dining around of late," said a gentleman who likes to get about a bit among men and see how others live. "The thing that struck me most forcibly was the enormous waste there is in the better class of restaurants and why managers should permit it when it could just as well be avoided. Take this as an example: I dined at a big hotel on Wednesday night. That being 'fish day,' I thought I could get some first class fish and tried it. I got what I wanted—a bit of sheepshead that was superbly cooked, finely served and as good a piece of fish as I ever put in my mouth. I had celery with it. The charges were moderate enough, I thought, for the quantity of food I was given. There was fish enough for four persons and celery enough for three at least. No half portions were served. Now, I would as soon have paid the same price for half the quantity of either dish and would then have thought I was abundantly served. More than half my order went back to the kitchen, and I felt as if I were in a measure responsible for a part of that waste in consequence.

"Of course it was none of my business to philosophize that there were hundreds of persons who would have been made happy could they have had that which I could not eat. Neither is it any business of the hotel people. But why in the world whoever has charge of serving the food should give one man so much more than he can possibly eat is a question in the economy of running hotels and restaurants that bothered me then and bothers me still. It is a custom in all first class places, and the reason for it is a puzzle that seems beyond solution. Two men could not have wanted what I had in one portion of fish if they had anything else, and there was hardly a man dining at this particular place that evening but had either soup or oysters to begin with and followed his fish course with some other food—either a solid meat or a sweet of some sort.

"It would seem as if economy were one of the things never thought of in the management of restaurants. Yet it strikes the average man, I fancy, as one of the first things that would naturally be considered if a place is run for the profit there is in it. I am not yet convinced that restaurants are conducted solely for the fun of feeding the public."—Hotel Register.

Diamond Tests.

Put your finger behind the stone and look at it through the diamond as through a magnifying glass. If the stone is genuine, you will be unable to distinguish the grain of the skin, but with a false stone this will be plainly visible. Furthermore, looking through a real diamond the setting is never visible, whereas it is with a false stone.

In Liverpool recently six women with babies met together and agreed to vote which was the prettiest infant. Each baby got one vote.

A SALESMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Horse Fell and Broke Neck—Salesman Clings to Limb of a Tree to Escape Drowning.

Charles Dutton, representing the firm of George Grubb & Son, Williamsport, narrowly escaped drowning between Jacksonville and Howard Friday. The bridges were carried away at many places, and Mr. Dutton, with his horse and buggy, forded the streams. At the point mentioned the horse fell into a deep hole and broke his neck. The whole outfit was carried down the stream by the swift current, and when opportunity presented itself Mr. Dutton clutched an overhanging limb of a tree and gained the bank, badly bruised and badly frightened.

Colyer.

The rain and flood last Friday and Saturday caused a great deal of damage, taking away bridges and fences, tearing up roads and causing them to be almost impassable.

G. R. Meiss postponed his trip to Lewistown last Friday on account of the flood.

Mrs. H. Moyer was seriously ill last week with pneumonia, but at this writing is slowly improving.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Foster Frazier and family spent Monday evening at the hospitable home of J. H. Moyer.

Mrs. Wm. C. Farner and Mrs. Emma Fahringer visited at the home of 'Squire J. S. Housman Tuesday of last week.

J. J. Jordan will leave for Philadelphia the last of this month where he expects to get a position on the street car, and try city life for a change. Stephen Smith, son of J. T. Smith, also expects to try the city, and will join his brother Jonas at that place, who is employed by the Union Traction Company as conductor. May great and abundant success be in store for these worthy and industrious young men.

G. R. Meiss laid in a good supply of confectionery and will follow up the public sales with his stand.

Public sales, flittings and good dinners are now on the program.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Jordan are rejoicing over the arrival of another guest in their family, who has come to stay.

Wednesday afternoon of last week 'Squire J. S. Housman and Wm. C. Farner, assisted by town clerk A. B. Lee, Howard Shadow and James Farner, moved a creamery house from the 'Squire's farm to the home of Mr. Farner. The house was quite a large one, but they succeeded in getting it on the sled and everything went all right until opposite Samuel Slack's lane, the 'Squire and Town Clerk being on top of the house, the sled struck a rock and over went sled, house and all, the 'Squire and Town Clerk ankle deep, but head first, in the snow drift. The 'Squire managed the team but the Clerk was still fighting the snow to beat the band. Finally they succeeded in getting the house and sled turned right side up, and these worthy gentlemen resumed their reserved seats on the top of the house and continued their journey, with the Clerk's favorite song, "New Coon in town today."

Charles Bottorf spent Sunday a home.

Among the guests at the home of P. S. Boal Sunday were, Carrie Lee, Carrie Bottorf, Sudie Bottorf, John Zerby, John Weaver and Josiah Taylor, who report a pleasant time.

Mr. Floray, of Pine Grove mills, is visiting at the home of his son Harry, at this place.

Mrs. Alfred Reiber returned to her home Monday, after spending some time at the home of Wm. Reiber.

The greatest of the architectural enterprises Michael Angelo was called upon to take up was the completing of St. Peter's, and he devoted himself through pure obedience to this task, refusing all compensation, offering his unpaid services in that way both to his master and to the service of religion.

He had to struggle against the opposing ideas of the architects in charge of the monument, who held by later plans than those of the first deviser, and their enmity and misapprehension of what was best aimed at a continual thwarting of all his intentions. He managed, however, to bring back the building to its original plan, that of his greatest enemy, Bramante, upon whom he has left this noble judgment. "It cannot be denied," said he, "that Bramante laid the first plan of St. Peter's clear and simple, and all who have departed from his scheme have departed from the truth."

We have not the great cathedral as Michael wished it, nor can we see in it the creation of his genius. But the one thing that Michael Angelo left to his successors in the work is the cupola, whose outline remains as an unparalleled idea, as important a landmark in architecture as his other records of achievement in painting and sculpture. It is the mark of Rome and the expression of Rome's grandeur.—John La Farge in McClure's.

TWO STORIES.

The Second One Evened Up Accounts With the First.

A young man was telling anecdotes to a circle, and one of his listeners was his mother-in-law. He related one about a funeral. A woman had died. The undertaker at the close of the services at the house said to the bereaved husband:

"You will ride in the first carriage with your mother-in-law."

"I decline to ride with that woman," said the widower. "She has made my life miserable. To ride with her would spoil all the pleasure of the occasion."

All laughingly appreciated the humor of the story except the young man's mother-in-law.

"Why don't you laugh?" he asked. "It was a good story."

"Oh," she replied, "I was thinking of another story about a colored minister who prayed one day for rain like this:

"'Oh, Lord, sen' us a rain. Thou knowest dat de craps is a-sp'ilin'. Thou knowest dat de cattle on a t'ousand hills am a-perishin' fo' water. Sen' us a rain, O Lord. Not one ob yer drizzles. Sen' us a downpour, a gully washin', a trash liftin' rain.'

"An old mammy in the back part of the church called out: "Look hyar, parson, whuffo' yo' pray dat a-way? Why yo' pray for a trash liftin' rain? Doan' yo' 'member dat I done bury dat triflin' son-in-law o' mine last week?'"—Chicago Chronicle.

How to Make Yourself Invisible.

Purchase a new pot, dish, mirror, agate, steel and tinder. "Convey" a black cat—a dead one will do. At the stroke of midnight fill your pot at the fountain, light a fire and put the pot on it. Place the cat in the pot and hold the lid on with your left hand. Remain for twenty-four hours in this position without moving, speaking, eating or drinking and be especially careful not to look behind you whatever noises you may hear.

At the end of this time take off the pot and place the contents on the new dish. Separate the flesh of the cat from the bones and throw the former over your left shoulder, saying, "Accipe quod tibi do, et nihil amplius." Then place each bone in succession between your teeth on the left hand side, looking in the mirror meanwhile. Those which produce no effect must be thrown over the left shoulder with the scarcely civil but very necessary remark given above.

Retain that bone which when placed between the teeth makes your image disappear from the mirror and, having secured this, the object of your experiment, retire from the room backward. —Petit Albert.

Odors and Diseases.

The Medical Record is authority for the statement that the odor of new mown hay is an indication of pyæmia, typhus is indicated by an ammoniac smell, jaundice by a musky one, yellow fever by the odor of a bun barrel, hysteria by a suggestion of violets or pineapples, intermittent fever by the smell of fresh baked brown bread and measles by one like fresh picked feathers.

In cholera the odor of the skin is ammoniacal. It is acid in what is called milk fever, acetoformic in rheumatism, particularly in the region of the engorged articulations; of new baked bread in scarlatina. In smallpox the odor is that of the fallow deer; in typhoid fever it is that of blood.

It seems somewhat incongruous that the smell of the plague resembles honey.

How Bay Rum Is Made.

Bay rum is manufactured in Dominica from the dried leaves of Pimenta acris. Bay rum is procured by distillation and this in a very simple manner. The leaves are picked from the trees and then dried. In this state they are placed in the retort, which is then filled with water, and the process of distillation is carried on. The vapor is then condensed in the usual way and forms what is known as "bay oil," a very small quantity of which is required for each puncheon of rum. The manufacture of bay rum is carried on at the northern end of Dominica and proves a very lucrative business to those enghged in it, as the plants are plentiful in this district.

A Qualified Rejection.

"Hello, Simms, old man! I hear your editress friend has rejected you?"

"She has. I proposed to her in a letter, and she sent it back to me with a note saying: 'We have read the inclosed MS. with much interest and thank you for your courtesy in sending it. It is rejected, however, as we have already accepted the offer of a contributor who wrote us upon a similar theme.'"—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Look Ahead.

"Well, Charley, has your wedding day been set?"

"Yes, old chap. I had my fiancee agree to be married on her birthday."

"That does have a little romantic flavor."

"That wasn't the idea, you see. I was thinking that one present would answer for both anniversaries."—New York Herald.

J C Rowe, of Philipsburg, announces himself a candidate for Recorder Mr. Rowe is a tailor by trade, a Democrat in politics, and a gentleman in all things.

HE WAS EXCUSED.

But the Talesman Bungled His Excuse For Evading Jury Duty.

A young man whose features and flashing eyes betokened great earnestness was summoned before a judge of the city court the other day for jury duty. He immediately asked to be excused. When the judge asked him what excuse he had for not serving, he replied:

"I believe it is a rule of the court that the jury is the sole judge of the facts and the court of the law—that the juror should only weigh the facts as presented by the evidence, not taking into consideration any of the rules of law governing the case, wherefore all lawyers are exempt from jury duty."

"But are you a lawyer?" asked the judge.

"No, but I have been a close student of the law for many years."

"I am afraid that I cannot excuse you if you are not a lawyer," said the court, smiling.

"But," continued the young man, with great earnestness, the color mounting to his temples, "I am sure if your honor knew as much law as I do your conscience would not allow you to serve on a jury."

After the bench and bar had recovered from this naive outburst the judge told the young man that if it was a matter which affected his conscience so deeply he would excuse him, and a very much abashed youth left the courtroom.—New York Times.

The Scorpion's Wonderful Ear.

I have studied the habits of the scorpion for many years and have often noticed how very sensitive scorpions are to the most delicate sound, musical or otherwise. Under the thorax the scorpion has two comblike appendages, which are the antennæ (pectinatæ). It is pretty well settled by physiologists and entomologists that in insects the antennæ represent the organs of hearing. These delicate structures are easily affected by the vibrations of sound, and there can be no doubt whatever that they are also affected by sounds quite inaudible to the human ear.

The slightest vibration of the atmosphere from any cause whatever at once puts in motion the delicate structures which compose the antennæ, to which organs insects owe the power of protecting themselves against danger as well as the means of recognizing the approach of one another.—London Spectator.

Railways In Argentina.

"The railway system of Argentina," says a correspondent of the London Post, "is second to none in the world. Trains run at frequent intervals and punctually, especially the long distance trains. The rolling stock is excellent, and a long distance journey by rail is a luxury. The sleeping cars are sumptuously appointed, the permanent ways are well laid, and there is consequently very little jolting. It is possible to breakfast or dine in the trains as comfortably as in a hotel. The dining cars are well fitted up and beautifully decorated with flowers and pot plants. The food is properly cooked and tastefully served at any hour of the day or night, and, above all, the charges are extraordinarily low. Fares, too, are very low, so that traveling is an easy and a cheap matter."

Horseshoe Nail Rings.

Finger rings made of horseshoe nails! They are certainly not pretty or graceful, but they are said to bring good luck to the wearer on certain conditions.

To be a genuine charm the ring must be made from a nail taken from a horseshoe found by the owner herself and nobody else. This is taken to a jeweler, who bends it to fit her little finger and cuts off the superfluous length.

The ring is not welded together, and the head of the nail stands for the setting. There's no way of proving it, but those who have adopted these ornaments say that they bring just as much luck as a horseshoe itself hung over the door with ends up.—New York Herald.

The Rosemary at a Wedding.

In the island of Crete, it is said, a bride dressed for the wedding still calls, last of all, for a sprig of rosemary to bring her luck. Thus we come to find rosemary in close association with both marriage and death, just as the hyacinth was, and perhaps still is, among the Greeks. It is interesting to trace the connection by which the same plant came to have two such different uses.—All the Year Round.

The Color of the Eye.

The color of the iris is not uniform in any eye. Some eyes have spots, others stripes, still others blotches of white, green, blue, yellow and black, and the eye takes its color from the predominance of one hue. An eye that is considered gray will often be composed of black and yellow. An eye that is thought to be brown will be very dark red, with spots of yellow or blue.

It Would Be Suicide.

Mr. Frank—No, I won't take that horrible stuff.

Mrs. Frank—But the doctor ordered it.

Mr. Frank—I don't care. Why, that stuff would kill a mule.

Mrs. Frank—If you really think so, John, don't take it.—Philadelphia Press.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

The next regular meeting of Progress Grange will be held on Saturday, March 8th, at one o'clock.

Forty-six hogs belonging to Zuber & Son, butchers in Lock Haven, drowned during the high water last week.

I. A. Sweetwood, of this place, has steady employment in the Seven Mountains, working for the Richtley Brothers.

Prof. J. C. Bryson has secured an assistant to teach short-hand in the Boalsburg Teachers' Normal, beginning April 14.

It is reported that Senator Quay has declared against Elkin for Governor, and that the fight will be between Watres and Sibley.

C. B. Houser announces his willingness to serve Centre county as a commissioner at $1 50 per day. See his card in another column.

S. K. Knepley is improving in health, after being housed for several weeks. He is a blacksmith by trade and fought against the south during the sixties.

Philip D. Philips, of Colyer, who moved to Milroy and will run one of the Richtley engines on the tram road, is much pleased with his new location.

Attorney General John P. Elkin declares that he has enough delegates to secure the nomination for Governor "no matter what happens in Pittsburg."

Attorney Ray Van Horn, clerk of Plymouth Borough, asks to have his salary reduced from $250 a year to $200, saying that the borough can't afford to pay him so much.

J. M. Barger, of Beech, moved to Milroy last week, and will be employed as engineer on one of the tram roads. Mr. Barger at one time conducted a boarding house for one of the lumbering camps in the Seven Mountains.

A number of State College students stopped at Centre Hall between trains Monday. They were on their way to Sunbury to hold a banquet, and fearing being molested by other students, slipped from the College in their everyday costumes and by various routes.

Al. Homan, son of Henry Homan, of the Old Fort, was in a serious railroad wreck near Altoona, last week. The freight train he was fireman on became unmanageable and ran into another freight, demolishing it. The wreck was a fearful one, but young Homan escaped by jumping and received but slight injuries, which kept him from duty but one day.

John G. Dauberman, Esq., and B. D. Brisbin Tuesday night were sworn in as school directors to fill the vacancies on the board. Both gentlemen were elected to that office at the recent election, the former for three and the latter for two years, which term will begin June 1. The board now has six members.

Mrs. Reifsnyner, mother of Mrs. W. W. Boob, formerly of this place, who went with the Boob's to Cincinnati last fall, has been ill for the past ten or twelve weeks, and at present is confined to bed. Charles Runkle, who also went to that city at the same time, was a hospital patient for some time, having had an attack of the measles.

The railroad trackmen, under the supervision of foreman Smetzler spent Sunday repairing the Beaver Dam bridge. The swift current made repairing very tedious, and caused the men to repeatedly raise the trestle. The whole day was spent in doing what ordinarily would take the same force but several hours to accomplish. The placing of this one temporary trestle cost the railroad company about $150.00.

Rev. Isaac Heckman, pastor of the Methodist church at Lock Haven, is receiving hearty congratulations for his good management of the financial affairs of that congregation. Recently the mortgage on the church property was burned, leaving that congregation without a cent of debt. Rev. Heckman is kindly remembered by many of the Reporter readers, having been pastor of the Methodist church in this place at one time.

The joint committee for the promotion of electoral reforms, representing the Municipal League, the Pennsylvania Ballot Reform Association and the Civil Service Reform Association of Pennsylvania, met recently. Chairman Clinton Rogers Woodruff presented a report on a bill to provide for personal registration of voters, which the next Legislature is to be asked to adopt. The bill will not be made public for awhile. The committee will endeavor to pledge Legislators, irrespective of party or faction, to vote for the measure.

CHAS. B. ROUSS' CAREER ENDED

Pneumonia Causes Death of Notable Millionaire Merchant.

BUSINESS SUCCESS IN NEW YORK.

The Remarkable Man Was Born in Frederick County, Md., But Made His First Business Success in Winchester — He Showed His Public Spirit on the Outbreak of the War.

New York, (Special).—Mr. Charles Broadway Rouss, for many years a notable and picturesque figure in the mercantile world, died at his home, 632 Fifth avenue. His death is attributed to pneumonia, though he had been suffering from heart disease and dropsy. He had been critically ill since last Sunday.

Sunday afternoon Mr Rouss was taken suddenly with chills, which resulted in congestion of the lungs, and this soon developed into pneumonia. Everything possible was done to check the disease, but to no avail. His family was hastily summoned and was present when, at 6 o'clock, he breathed his last.

Winchester, Va., (Special).—The announcement of Mr. Rouss' death created profound sorrow here, for it was in Winchester that he lived as a youth, and it was to Winchester that he came for rest and recreation.

When the first telegram of his death was received, shortly after 9 o'clock, many bells in town were tolled, a number of houses were draped in mourning and the flag on the City Hall was placed at half-mast. Mayor Barton called a public meeting, when memorial services will be held. City Council and all the fire companies took suitable action upon Mr. Rouss' death.

In compliance with Mr. Rouss' expressed wish, he will be laid to rest in his beautiful mausoleum in Mount Hebron Cemetery, this city.

Charlestown, W. Va., (Special).—News of the death of Mr. Rouss has cast a gloom over this town, to whose public enterprises he was a generous contributor. The fire department of Charlestown will attend his funeral. Captain Holmes, of the Independent Fire Company, wired Mr. Rouss' son, requesting him to bring his father's body by way of Charlestown to Winchester. The Rouss Memorial Hall here is draped.

JOHN W. BAILY DEAD.

President of the Philadelphia Record Publishing Company.

Philadelphia (Special).—John W. Bailey, president of the Record Publishing Company, died at his home here of neuralgia of the heart. He was taken ill last November at Los Angeles, Cal., while on a pleasure trip. Upon his return home the attack became serious, and he had been confined to his bed most of the time since January.

Mr. Bailey was in his sixty-seventh year. He was born at Baileytown, N. J., and came to this city at an early age. He learned the printer's trade, and when the Record was established, in 1870, he was made foreman of the composing room.

After the late William M. Singerly secured control of the Record, Mr. Bailey was appointed managing editor of the paper, which position he retained until he died.

MARCONI'S FURTHER PROGRESS.

Messages Received at Sea at a Distance of 1,500 Miles From the Station.

New York (Special).—Signor Marconi, who arrived Saturday on the Philadelphia from Southampton, reports a new wireless telegraph record.

"This time," said Mr. Marconi, "there can be no error. Captain Mills and Chief Officer Marsden signed each message received as witnesses. Fifteen hundred miles at sea regular messages were received from the Cornwall Station, and ticks were recorded at a distance of 2,000 miles. It had been said that my Newfoundland messages were due to my imagination and to atmospheric currents, so I requested the Captain's signature to bear me out."

"I am not going to establish any wireless service between Cuba and the United States, as has been reported, nor have I any intention of establishing a line across the English Channel."

Russia and Japanese Treaty.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The Anglo-Japanese treaty has not been the subject of any conference between the Czar and the leading military authorities, as reported by a news agency in the United States. There has been, naturally, correspondence on the subject between the ministers concerned. This exchange of views has in no way enhanced the importance of the treaty in the eyes of the Russian government, which continues to regard positive counteraction as unnecessary.

Kaiser Thanks the Editors.

New York, (Special).—Emperor William has made the following reply to the cable message sent him by the American press on the occasion of the banquet given by the New York Staats Zeitung in honor of Prince Henry

Mr. Melville E. Stone, New York:

Accept my thanks for your welcome message. I highly appreciate the grand and sympathetic reception given to my dear brother by the editors of the daily newspapers of the United States.

(Signed) WILLIAM I. R.

Calls War "Unholy."

St. Paul, Minn., (Special).—By a vote of 36 to 5 the State Senate adopted a memorial introduced by Senator Stockwell protesting against the United States permitting Great Britain to buy mules in this country to be used in the "unholy war in South Africa" as a violation of the treaty of May 8, 1871, with Great Britain. A motion to strike out the word "unholy" in the resolution referring to the war was lost and the resolution was adopted as introduced.

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

Domestic.

Prince Henry spent four hours in St. Louis, and then hurried through Springfield, Ill., reaching Chicago at night, where he was received with great enthusiasm by great crowds, the route from the depot to the auditorium being lined by German veterans with torches. The events of the night were a banquet, a grand concert by a large chorus and a magnificent ball.

The floods, while abating in Pennsylvania, are still causing great havoc in New York State, New Jersey and New England. Four passenger trains were caught in the flood from the Hudson River on the New York Central Railroad, but the passengers were rescued after an exciting experience.

President Roosevelt, through the Interstate Commerce Commission, is reported to have served notice on the railroad companies that the Interstate Commerce and the Sherman laws will be enforced to the letter.

An explosion wrecked the five-story building in New York occupied by the Aste Press Printing Company and caused a panic among Italians living in adjoining tenement houses.

The five-master John B. Prescott of Fall River, foundered at sea and her crew were taken off by the schooner Savannah.

A plan is under way for the consolidation of the three Southern Pacific Railroads controlled by the Harriman interests.

Vernon Rogers was sentenced to prison for life in Cleveland, O., for killing his sweetheart, Margaret Hallen.

Two hundred uniformed bolomen in the Island of Samar, Philippines, recently attacked a scouting party of friendly natives and a detachment of the First Infantry. Eighty of the bolomen were killed and one of the friendly natives was severely boloed.

The British steamship Yeoman, bound from Galveston to Hamburg, went ashore off Cape Henry in a dense fog, but was floated uninjured at high tide. She carried a cargo of cotton valued at $1,000,000.

J. M. Blue, a magistrate of Smyth county, Va., committed suicide by hanging himself to the bedpost. He was 73 years old and married a young wife two weeks ago.

Forrest F. Russell, a member of "A Runaway Girl Company," who was injured in a railroad wreck near Decatur, Ind., died in a hospital at Kalamazoo, Mich.

Major Ellis Phipps, former superintendent of the Philadelphia Almshouse and a veteran of the Civil War, died at his home, in Philadelphia.

A passenger train on the Southern Railroad went through a trestle near Zetella, Ga. Four persons were killed and a number injured.

Several changes have been announced in the routes of the Old Dominion steamers plying on the lower bay and the James river.

William M. Gamble, who disappeared from York, Pa., has been located among friends in the lower end of York county.

Survey of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for double-tracking the road is in progress.

William A. Rinard, a married man, who had been infatuated with Margaret Lambert, or Wilbert, in a jealous rage killed the woman and committed suicide at Pittsburg.

Amos Stirling, colored, convicted of conspiracy in the murder of Prof. Roy Wilson White, of the University of Pennsylvania, was hanged in Philadelphia.

Foreign.

Chancellor Von Buelow stated in the Reichstag that so far as Germany knew the only effect of the Anglo-Japanese convention was to maintain the status quo. Funds were voted to maintain the German troops in China.

The United States Minister has presented a note to the Turkish authorities demanding the punishment of the parties who abducted Miss Stone, and the Porte has replied, denying responsibility and libability.

The papal chapel, the principal ceremony in the pontifical jubilee, celebrations, was held in the Basilica. Fifty thousand persons attended.

The Venezuelan revolutionists' steamer Libertador bombarded the port of Guiria to protect the landing of insurgent forces.

The Panama Canal officials expressed surprise at the attitude of the Columgian government toward the sale of the canal franchises.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, premier of France, was seriously injured by his carriage being overturned in collision with a street car.

Lord Kitchener reports that the Boer casualties during the recent operations aggregated 800 killed and injured.

King Leopold's continued illness causes considerable anxiety among the Belgans.

Lord Kitchener reports having won a great victory over the Boers on February 27, the anniversary of the battle of Majuba Hill. It was a combined movement against the Boers within the Harrismith and Van Reenen line of blockhouses. For two days the fighting was terrific. The Boers' losses are 600 men killed or captured and 2,000 horses and 28,000 head of cattle.

The Boers also scored a success by capturing 16 officers and 451 men, a British escort to a wagon train, on February 24, southwest of Klerksdorp, Transvaal.

The mining regions in Spain are in a ferment of agitation. At Albujon and Madridejos rioters have set fire to the Octroi offices and burned the documents they contained. There has been another outbreak of disorder at Barcelona. Meetings are being held frequently, with the object of declaring another general strike.

The shareholders of the new Panama Canal Company, in Paris, met and decided to postpone continuing the negotiations for the sale of the canal property to the United States.

Financial.

The Delaware & Lackawanna's actual earnings for 1901 amount to 27 per cent. on the shares.

It is said that the stock of the Camden & Trenton Railway Company will be brought out on the New York curb.

At the annual meeting of the Pottstown Iron Company the directors were re-elected and the officers reappointed.

The recent strength and activity in Montreal & Boston is said to be upon buying of Canadian and English investors.

THE FLOOD LOSSES IN THE MILLIONS

Many Railroads Blocked and Industries Paralyzed.

PEOPLE DRIVEN FROM HOMES.

Fifty Thousand Men Out of Work by the Flooding of the Mills About Pittsburg—Few Lives Lost, But Hundreds of People Suffering From Exposure—Several Places in Terrible Condition.

Many millions in money lost, tens of thousands of people thrown out of employment and hundreds of families homeless make up the appalling record of the floods in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.

A remarkable but fortunate feature of the widespread destruction is the small loss of life. Few persons were drowned, several were killed in railroad wrecks caused by washouts, but considering the rapid rise of the waters in some sections, engulfing and sweeping away numbers of houses, it is astonishing that there were not more fatalities.

Most of the rivers have begun to slowly fall, but the floods have left ruin and desolation.

Hundreds of poor people, particularly women and children, are likely to suffer serious illness because of the exposure. Driven from their homes and compelled to flounder about for hours in mud and water and saving but little clothing or household goods, many are in distress.

In the vicinity of Pittsburg and about Philadelphia the sweep of the floods caused enormous damage to property. Numerous towns along the Western Pennsylvania rivers are under water, houses being undermined and stores and factories completely ruined.

The Schuylkill River spread out over a wide section of Philadelphia. The tracks of the Reading and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads were covered with water. The Baltimore and Ohio station at Twenty-fourth and Chestnut streets was flooded four feet deep. On Twenty-fourth street, facing the station, over a hundred families were taken from their homes in boats.

In the Far Northwest terrific snowstorms are raging. Two lives were lost in a railroad collision near Blanchard, N. D., the engineer of one train being unable to see the signal lights on account of the frost and snow.

Towns in the Genesee Valley and other parts of New York State are flooded by the rapid rise in streams from rain and the melting snow and ice.

KILLED THE WHOLE PARTY.

Three Members of the Philippine Constabulary Will Get Medals.

Manila (By Cable).—The Philippine Commission has ordered that medals of honor be bestowed on Inspector Knauber and two other members of the Philippine constabulary.

The three men were going from Cavite to Magellanes, in Cavite province, when they were attacked by eight members of Ramos' band. Knauber telegraphs that he and his companions killed the whole attacking party and captured two Mauser rifles, one Remington rifle, one pistol and three bolos.

Two hundred uniformed bolomen in the Island of Samar recently attacked a scouting party of friendly natives and a detachment of the First Infantry. Eighty of the bolomen were killed and one of the friendly natives was severely boloed.

The Santa Cruz bridge, which has been in course of construction for over a year, was opened with great ceremony March 1.

REBELLION IN CHINA SERIOUS.

Minister Conger Notifies Chinese They Must Protect Foreigners.

Pekin, (By Cable).—The Chinese Foreign Office now admits that the rebellion in the vicinity of the City of Nan Ning, Province of Quang See, 70 miles north of the Gulf of Tonquin, is very grave. Over 1,000 former soldiers are engaged in pillaging.

An edict has been issued commanding the Chinese authorities to afford protection to the misisonaries and other foreigners. Mr. Conger, the United States minister, has notified Prince Ching, head of the Foreign Office, that he expects China will speedily suppress the rebellion and protect the foreigners in that part of the country.

Anxious to Have Roosevelt.

Charleston, S. C. (Special.)—Supplementary to the resolution passed by the Exposition board of directors renewing the invitation to President Roosevelt to visit Charleston, and also disclaiming any responsibility and sympathy for Lieutenant-Governor Tillman's action in regard to the presentation of a sword to Major Jenkins, the City Council passed resolutions repeating the invitation already extended by the city and appointed a special committee to present the resolutions to President Roosevelt, and to express to him the earnest desire of the people of Charleston that he visit the city.

Twenty-One on Death List.

New York (Special).—E. S. Haise, of Atlanta, Ga., who was burned in the Park Avenue Hotel fire last Saturday, died in Bellevue Hospital. He was 40 years old. His death made the total number of lives lost by the fire 21.

Cunard Will Not Sign Agreement.

Liverpool, (By Cable).—The Cunard Steamship Company has refused to sign the passenger rate agreement because the Morgan combination insists on a clause permitting two fresh steamers to engage in the Liverpool-Boston service, which the Cunard people assert would be a formidable opposition to them. The steamers mentioned are the Merion and the Haverford, chartered by the Dominion Line from the American Line. A war of rates is expected.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Where the Hitch Came.

Admiral Walker was shown the cablegram from Paris regarding the action of the Panama Canal Company in deciding not to continue the negotiations for the sale of the canal to the United States, and said he had received no advices on the subject.

While the Colombian Government, through its minister here, had agreed to the sale of the property to the United States, that sale was contingent upon an agreement between the United States and Colombia. The Admiral was inclined to think that the news from Paris was not such as to interfere seriously with the purchase of the canal property should this government desire to acquire it.

Officials of the Colombian legation expressed no surprise at the action of the company, declaring that the decision of the stockholders is directly in line with the work in which the Colombian Government is now engaged—that of offsetting the prohibitions contained in articles 21 and 22 of the canal concession. Article 21 provides:

"The grantees, or those who in the future may succeed them in their rights, may transfer these rights to other capitalists or financial companies, but it is absolutely prohibited to cede or mortgage them under whatever consideration to any nation or foreign government."

Article 22 provides that the grantees or their representatives shall lose the rights acquired in the concession by a violation of article 21.

Silk Output in 1900.

The Census Bureau announces its preliminary summary of statistics of silk manufactures of the United States for 1900. It shows for the country as a whole 843 establishments engaged in that industry, with a capital of $81,082,201, an average of 65,416 wage-earners, drawing total wages of $20,982,194. Of the wage-earners, 34,797 are women 16 years of age and over and 6,413 are children under 16 years. The total cost of materials used in the industry was $62,406,665. Raw silk consumed aggregated 9,760,770 pounds, costing $40,721,875. The total value of products was $107,256,258. There were 1,987,404 spindles and 44,430 looms.

The total capital invested and value of products respectively in the States engaged in silk manufacture follow:

California—Capital, $308,847; products, $255,902. Connecticut—Capital, $12,166,775; products, $12,378,981. Illinois—Capital, $259,540; products, $421,088. Massachusetts—Capital, $5,649,758; products, $5,957,532. New Jersey—Capital, $29,285,792; products, $39,966,662. New York—Capital, $9,800,207; products, $12,706,246. North Carolina—Capital, $130,376; products, $135,354. Pennsylvania—Capital, $20,984,042; products, $31,072,926. Rhode Island—Capital, $680,252; products, $1,311,333. Virginia—Capital, $594,359; products, $981,680.

Philippine Tariff Bill.

The conferees of the two houses of Congress on the Philippine tariff bill reached an agreement after one sitting, the representatives of the House accepting all but one of the material amendments made by the Senate. The amendment which was not accepted is that imposing the tonnage taxes of the United States upon foreign vessels engaged in inter-island traffic in the Philippines. The House conferees also refused to accept the proviso connected with the Senate amendment limiting the operation of the sedition laws of the Philippines, leaving that provision to declare simply that "no person in the Philippine Islands shall under the authority of the United States be convicted of treason by any tribunal, civil or military, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or on confessions in open court." The part stricken out exempted members of a family from punishment for failing to give information concerning the treasonable acts of one another. The Senate reduction of 25 per cent. on the rate of duty is retained.

Weather Crop Bulletin.

The Weather Bureau has issued the following summary of crop conditions for the month of February:

In the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, to the northward of the Ohio and in the Middle Atlantic States, the month, although cold, was generally favorable for the prosecution of such farm work as is usually performed in winter. In the Southern States the conditions were not favorable for farm work. Moderate rainfall has partially relieved drouth in Eastern Texas, but elsewhere in that State drouth conditions continue. On the Pacific Coast the temperature has been favorable and the rainfall abundant.

The northern portion of the winter wheat belt was generally well protected by snow during the month, and an improvement in the condition of winter wheat is indicated over the northern portions of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, the outlook being less favorable over the southern portions of these States and in Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas.

Treasury Receipts.

The monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that for February, 1902, the total receipts were $41,159,739, and the expenditures, $39,099,200, leaving a surplus for the month of $2,060,449.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Customs, $20,213,929, increase as compared with February, 1901, $1,500,000. Internal revenue, $18,455,799, decrease $3,500,000. Miscellaneous, $2,490,009, decrease $2,500,000.

The expenditures on account of the War Department were $8,578,516, decrease of $2,400,000 On account of the navy, $5,709,079, increase $1,350,000.

To Relieve Jefferson College.

The President has signed the bill for the relief of Jefferson College, in Tennessee, and also the bill for the relief of parties for property taken by the military forces of the United States during the Civil War.

Capital News in General.

The United States Senate began consideration of the Ship Subsidy Bill, the opening argument being made by Senator Frye, chairman of the committee.

The Senate Subcommittee on Interoceanic Canals agreed to recommend to the full committee that, on account of the legal complications, the United States should not accept the offer of the Panama Canal.

The President informed a committee from Charleston, S. C., who called upon him, that he would visit the exposition in that city.

MINERS BURIED IN SNOW SLIDES

Half a Hundred or More Are Killed in Colorado.

ACCIDENT AT LIBERTY BELL MINE.

Masses of Snow Crashed Down the Mountainside With Terrific Force, Carrying All the Mine Buildings Away and Burying Them Under the Avalanche Nearly Half a Mile Farther On.

Telluridge, Col., ((Special).—The most terrible snowslide ever known in Colorado caused the death of from 30 to 75 men at Liberty Bell Mine on Smuggler Mountain. Although the scene of the disaster is scarcely two miles from this town, information is difficult to obtain on account of the precipitous character of the roads and the vast amount of snow. Nearly all the buildings of the Liberty Bell Mine were carried down by the slide, all the books which show the number and names of the men employed being lost, so that the death list can hardly be known for some time.

The first slide occurred while the men of the day shift were preparing for their day's work. About 200 men are employed in the mines and mills of the Liberty Bell Company, and less than half these were at work at the time of the accident. The others were in the boardinghouse or bunkhouse near by. Both these buildings were carried down the mountain side a distance of 2,000 feet and crushed by tons of snow. The surviving employes of the Liberty Bell began the work of rescuing the victims of the slide. Several were taken out alive and a dozen or more bodies were removed from the snow, which lay piled 25 feet deep in the bottom of the canyon. A little after noon a second slide, starting a short distance above the first, and practically following its track, swept down the mountain side, burying many of the rescuers.

A third slide came down at 3 o'clock about a mile below the Liberty Bell Mine, and Gus von Fintel, John Powell and Paul Dalpha, who were on their return from the scene of the morning catastrophe, were swept away.

The Liberty Bell Mine is one of the three largest mines in the district, the Smuggler-Union and the Tomboy being the other two.

PEOPLE KILLED IN EXPLOSION.

Building Wrecked in Reading, Pa.—Acetylene the Cause.

Reading, Pa., (Special).—At 10 o'clock P. M. a terrific explosion occurred in the four-story music store of C. H. Lichty. The building at once completely collapsed. This was followed by the adjoining three-story brick umbrella factory of Mrs. Mary Rolland. Both buildings and contents were destroyed. A number of persons were in the building, but they are all accounted for except Mrs. Rolland and a friend, who called to spend the evening, and the watchman in the Lichty Building. It is believed these three persons perished.

The explosion is said to have been due to acetylene, which was manufactured by a local company of which Mr. Lichty was president. The building was filled with musical instruments.

The total loss is $250,000. Many adjoining buildings were damaged. Half a dozen people were seriously injured and neighboring business buildings were badly damaged. The scene of the explosion was in the center of the city.

Double Murder and Suicide.

Elgin, Ill. (Special.)—Benjamin F. Ellsworth, an influential man of Woodstock and owner of extensive machine shops, shot and killed Amos Anderson, Mrs. Ellsworth and himself. Ellsworth was jealous of Anderson's attentions to Mrs. Ellsworth. Ellsworth's 19-year-old son has been held by the police, charged with being in league with his father to kill Anderson.

Farmer and Daughter Murdered.

Ridgway, Pa. (Special.) — Bartel Sweeney, an aged farmer, and his daughter, Mary, were found in their home at Wilcox with their skulls crushed and their bodies decomposed. Sweeney was well to do, and the accepted theory is that robbery was the motive for the murder.

More Riots in Spain.

Madrid, (By Cable).—The mining regions are in a ferment of agitation. At Albujon and Madridejos rioters have set fire to the Octoi offices and burned the documents they contained. There has been another outbreak of disorder at Barcelona. Meetings are being held frequently with the object of declaring another general strike. The metal workers are constantly assaulting their comrades who have returned to work.

Shot in Election Riot.

Hamilton, Ohio (Special).—An election riot occurred at Middleton, this county. The count had been completed and the result given out, when an attempt was made to break into the election room. George Lafayette, a well-known politician and a former attache of the John Robinson circus, was shot in the abdomen by Policeman Henry Lawrence and is thought to be fatally injured.

Europe Surprised Marquis Ito.

Tokio (By Cable).—Replying to a toast at Kobe, Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman, said that his European tour had surprised him more than his first tour of 40 years ago, and that Japan must redouble her efforts to keep abreast of the other nations.

Rebels Against the Sultan.

Vienna, (By Cable).—The Politische Correspondenz reports alarming conditions in Albania, European Turkey. A formidable force of rebels is said to be besieging the seaport of Aviona, which is entirely cut off from the outside world. According to the Politische Correspondenz, 26 Albanian towns have resolved to demonstrate their independence of the rule of the Sultan of Turkey by refusing to pay any more taxes. Anarchy prevails in the districts of El Bassan and Tirana.

A MAJUBA BAY FEAT.

General Kitchener Reports Boer Loss of 600 Men.

London (By Cable).—Following the precedent of Lord Roberts, who announced General Cronje's surrender at Paardeberg on the anniversary of the battle of Majuba Hill, February 27, 1881, Lord Kitchener apparently selected the same anniversary to achieve a big success by a combined movement lasting two days against the Boer forces within the Harrismith and Van Reenen line of blockhouses. The Boer losses aggregate 600 men killed or captured, and 2,000 horses and 28,000 head of cattle fell into the hands of the British troops. This news was so welcome to the British that it was read out in the House of Commons by the war secretary, Mr. Brodrick, from a dispatch of Lord Kitchener, as follows:

"The combined operations of the columns terminated in driving the Boers against the Harrismith and Van Reenen blockhouse line. The River Wilge was held by the Leinster Regiment and Elliott's mounted infantry from Harrismith, while the columns formed on the Frankfort and Botha's pass blockhouse line, and advanced south, holding the entire country between the Wilge and the Natal frontier. On the first night a very severe attempt to break through was made at a point between Rimingtons and Byng's columns, and the New Zealanders behaved with great gallantry. The fighting was at close quarters, and the Boers, as usual, drove a large herd of cattle in front of them.

"Manie Botha, the Boer leader, was killed, and thirty-five dead Boers were found on the ground. Over 100 horses were killed and 6,000 head of cattle were left in our hands. Other small attempts to break out were made, and in two cases succeeded. On the last day 450 Boers, with rifles and horses, were captured. All the columns have not yet reported, and the operations have been very wide, but over 600 Boers have been either killed or are prisoners in our hands; also 2,000 horses, 28,000 head of cattle, 200 wagons, 60,000 sheep, 600 rifles, and 50,000 rounds of ammunition. The prisoners include Gen. De Wet's son and his secretary, Commandants Meyer and Truther, and several field cornets. These satisfactory results are very appropriate on the anniversary of Majuba."

Blamable for Loss of Thirty Lives.

Detroit, Mich., (Special).—The coroner's jury which has been investigating the cause of the explosion of the boiler at the Penberthy Injectors Company's plant here November 26 last, which resulted in the loss of thirty lives, brought in a verdict that the boiler was defective, and censured its makers.

Safe-Blowers Overlook Large Sum.

Camden, N. J., (Special).—The West Jersey and Seashore Railroad station at Haddonfield, six miles south of this city, was entered by burglars, who blew open the safe and completely wrecked the office. The thieves secured only $10 from the change drawer, overlooking a large amount of money in another compartment.

Death of Wm. McKinley Aged 84.

New York, (Special).—William McKinley, of Elizabeth, N. J., a former member of the New Jersey State Assembly, died today. He was 84 years of age.

ODDS AND ENDS OF THE NEWS.

The international sugar conference at Brussels is said to have adopted a basis for a convention that would break up the Australian and German kartells.

M. Topalis, the Greek minister of justice, resigned to fight a duel with Colonel Koumoundowros.

From Constantinople it is reported that the United States will seek reimbursement for the sum of $72,500 paid to the brigands as ransom for Miss Stone, holding Turkey responsible, which Turkey disclaims and puts the blame upon Bulgaria.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach stated in the British House of Commons that the government had received assurances from Russia that the rights of foreigners at Newchwang, as an open port, would not be violated.

O'Donovan Rossa is reported to be dying in Colorado Springs, Col., from blood-poisoning, following an operation.

Admiral and Mrs. Schley attended the Charleston Exposition as the guests of the Daughters of the Revolution.

The family of William Thompson, of Leesburg, Va., were driven from their home by the fire.

Petitions were presented to the Reichstag suggesting that action be taken for the furtherance of peace negotiations in South Africa, several of the members indulging in bitter attacks upon the British.

The Premier of Hungary, in a speech in Parliament, said he believed that the necessity might some day arise for Europe to enforce a "commercial Monroe Doctrine against the United States."

Edward Tuck, a wealthy Bostonian, will establish a free American hospital in Paris. It will be named the Franklin Hospital, and be constructed on the latest American model.

Emperor William and the Empress celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage.

Two thousand two hundred and forty-one students benefited during the year by the Carnegie gift to the Scottish universities.

Gen. Smith, commanding the United States troops on the Island of Samar, reported the capture by Lieutenant Strebel's scouts of Lukban, the guerilla chief. An American deserter calling himself Dunston was also captured in North Samar.

S. Y. Stokes, a prominently connected man of Lancaster county, Virginia, convicted of criminal assault and confined in jail, was rescued by his friends, but shot himself rather than escape.

Lord Kitchener reported the capture of a British convoy near Klerkadorp. He also reported that 600 Boers, driving cattle, rushed the outpost line near Bothasburg and many got through.

The King and Queen of Greece visited the steamship Celtic, which arrived at Piræus with a number of American tourists, including some Baltimoreans.

The tariff committee of the German Reichstag, in spite of strenuous government opposition, adopted the compromise amendment by a vote of 14 to 10.

King Edward's horse Ambush II won the Strand steeplechase at the Kempton Park races.

THE EFFECT OF CLOSE GRAZING.

The early clover is injured when cattle are permitted on the field. There is a temptation to allow cows to use the clover field some, but any gain by so doing is always at the expense of loss in some other manner. Cattle do much harm by trampling, for which reason not even the pasture should be used until the grass has made considerable growth. Close grazing should never be allowed.

COOKING FOOD FOR STOCK.

There is but little doubt but that with potatoes or other starchy foods there is a gain in cooking them over feeding them raw, and among the starch foods we also include corn and wheat, and that grain has been estimated at from ten to twenty per cent. If not over ten per cent. it will scarcely pay to take the trouble of cooking unless it can be done without using extra fuel, or there are a large number to cook for. A gain of twenty per cent. in feeding value would come nearer leaving a profit to pay for the labor but that must depend greatly upon the amount of grain and the kinds, mixed with the potatoes. For beets, turnips and pumpkins, we do not think it pays to cook them, as they are too watery when boiled.

PROFIT IN SHEEP.

While some breeders of sheep are worrying over wool and its price year after year, declaring that there "is no money in sheep," other breeders are making more money from sheep than ever before. One farmer in New York derived over $1,000 from 100 ewes by selling "hot house" lambs, according to report, using the improved breeds. While this may not be accomplished by all who venture into the keeping of sheep, yet it should not be overlooked that wool is only one product from sheep. Lamb and mutton bring better prices than wool, and some of the mutton breeds of sheep contain individual members of the flocks that weigh over 300 pounds each, on the hoof. The lambs from such large sheep grow very rapidly, and reach the market weeks ahead of scrub lambs, thus bringing high prices, because they get into market before competition is strong.

THE BALANCED RATION.

There has been too much insistence upon all the niceties of fixing up a ration that would have just the proportion of the various elements recommended by the tables prepared by our scientists. Not that I would try to destroy any one's faith in these standards! They are the sum of much accurate experimental work. But they can serve only as a sort of guide, and the experience of many feeders shows that different proportions often are just as profitable in the feeding. This was shown at the Pan-American dairy tests, and it has been shown at many other times. The matter has been further complicated by the effort to give variety to the feed. The result of it all is that many pretty intelligent farmers regard the whole matter as too complicated for them, and they pay no heed to anything said about balancing rations.

An experienced dairy teacher tells the farmers that he has learned to make half of the grain rations for cows from bran or oats. He regards one of these as essential to best results They give the mineral elements in liberal quantities, and they furnish something the chemist does not value as highly as do the cows. Half the ration should be bran or oats. That is a simple proposition, easy to start with. He uses silage with enough corn in it to furnish the fat forming elements freely, so he does not need cornmeal in the grain ration. What, then, shall the other half of the grain ration be? Make it whatever is rich in proteine, is convenient, reasonably cheap and satisfactory in its effects upon the product. There are gluten and dried brewer's grain and buckwheat middlings and many other materials. Such a ration balances itself pretty well, without close figuring, or so the cow thinks.—David, in Farm and Fireside.

FOLLOW ROTATION.

A proper rotation is of prime importance, but one cannot have its good results and continually break in upon its prescribed lines. Many make no effort to pursue a well defined policy. Others follow a rotation after a fashion, but violate its rules upon very slight pretexts. If rotation is good for part of a field, it is good for all of it, and the part interfered with is always the poorest part of the field, the very part needing systematic care. Practical farmers have found that a careful rotation not only increases the quantity and improves the quality of all crops grown, but gradually improves the texture and the fertility of the soil. In the face of these well known facts farmers will break their rotation, when with a little effort it might have been kept intact. Perhaps a clay point of three or four acres is poorly seeded to clover. Clearly the right thing to do would be to re-seed in the spring when seeding the wheat land. But no, this man plows it for corn. What has he done? He has deprived the soil of the renovating crop, and has subjected it to the hard task of growing two consecutive crops, a task hard even for the best soil. Nor is this all. The next time in the rotation that this field is seeded to clover, it will be found still less able to grow a good crop without liberal quantities of manure. In a rotation of crops, no part of the soil intended for the plow should be pastured. Don't pasture stalks, as it tramps in the wheat. Don't pasture young clover, for it needs a good growth to insure it against freezing out. Don't pasture what is to be broken in the spring, as it has a tendency to make clods, and twentieth century farming is not to be done among clods. Soil, climate and market must determine what your rotation is to be and when it is once established treat it with respect.—A. N. Springer, in The Epitomist.

COMMON SENSE POULTRY KEEPING.

I have used an incubator for the past three years with splendid success. I keep about 100 fowls, raise about 300 each season and breed them for fancy, for eggs and for pleasure. I sell eggs for hatching and make some money. I hatch all my chicks in the incubator and raise them in a brooder and have never had the slightest trouble in raising them. I feed rolled oats, egg bread, millet seed and a general variety of anything they will eat. Give plenty of green food, such as chopped lettuce, green wheat, etc.

I have no particular rules to follow. There are a few simple, natural laws to understand and apply and the rest is easy. The first of these is to keep the chicks comfortable. Don't let them cry, keep them in pursuit of something, keep them busy and let them work. Idleness breeds disease. I sometimes watch the chicks for hours, note their every move, listen to the shuffling of their little feet as they scratch in the chaff or sand to the mingled chirp of happiness as they bury themselves in the chaff and now and then find a morsel of food. I sometimes take a piece of meat and cut it up in small bits and throw it to them, a little at a time, and how I do laugh to see them rush, run and fall over each other, tumble in downy heaps, then scatter and chase each other again. This is a splendid tonic for both the chicks and myself.

I keep breeding stock in a scratching shed house and in feeding and caring for them make use of a little common sense and keep them busy. I don't allow them to be idle a minute. Give them plenty of good food such as wheat, corn, oats, a little meat or green bone, good sharp grit, pure water and all the green stuff they will eat. Keep them at work but don't stuff them. Let them always be hungry enough to work with a vim. Give them plenty of sunshine and a good dust bath. Keep the house clean, I mean clean enough for a man to live in. Don't crowd your chickens into a close, filthy, dark room that you would be unwilling to sleep in. Don't use tonic, medicines, etc., except in acute cases. Don't doctor. Think and study nature.—A. P. Henderson, in New England Homestead.

THE FARMER'S HORSE.

There are certain characteristics that belong to all good horses—farm horses and all others. Constitution, easiness of keeping, gentleness of disposition, action, etc. The farmer and his horse are co-laborers, and unless they can work together, each doing his part faithfully and willingly, and each enjoying, or at least having no aversion to, the company of the other, some of the profit and much of the pleasure that ought to result from the labor will be lost. Action, too, is a very important quality for the farm horse, as well as for the roadster. In fact, no horse has any business to be alive unless he has reasonably good action. A farmer can do a much better job of work with the rapid, steady walking team than with the slow, poking, wavering gaited sluggards. A better furrow is turned in plowing, more clods are broken in harrowing, more weeds are killed in cultivating with the rapid walker. In addition to this the time saved is a great item. The fast walking team can rest one day in the week and yet do more work than the slow team, and do it better. In seasons of pressing work and uncertain weather the fast walkers are of immensely more value than the slow ones. All these characteristics belong, as I have said, to all horses When we undertake to point out the qualities of the farm horse in particular we find it very hard to do, for the simple reason that the farm horse is, and must be a general purpose horse.

The draught horse, the roadster, the saddle horse—each is fitted for one particular place. But one horse cannot fill two places and fill both as well as the horse that has been bred for one place and fills that one The farm horse is not a dual purpose horse, but a plural purpose horse. He must do not two kinds of work, but a great many kinds of work on the farm—heavy work and light work, quick work and slow work—and in a great many cases must serve as riding and driving horse, too. Therefore, it is hard to determine what is the best type for a farm horse. Every farmer must decide for himself according to his circumstances—the relative amount of heavy and light work that he has to do, the nature of the land that he farms, etc.; and in case he wants to do his farming with breeding mares he must take into account the kind of horse he wants to raise. On large farms, where the services of several teams are required, some heavy and some light horses may be used to advantage. But the small farmer who can keep but one or at most two teams, and especially one who farms hilly land, will find it best, I think, to keep light horses.—C. E. Lewis before the West Virginia Live Stock Breeders' Association.

TAFFETA RUFFS.

One is not necessarily committed to a black neck ruff, even if it is not made of fur or feathers Some pretty examples of neckwear are made of taffeta silk. The seal-brown taffeta is wonderfully becoming. Nine women out of ten will select the black taffeta neck ruff, but the tenth, who admires distinction in her toilet, will choose a pearl-gray or soft wood color or partridge brown taffeta to set off her rounded throat on damp days, when fur would be too much of a good thing. The taffeta ruffs are made up with long stole ends. The ruff is really a succession of ruffles, and these ruffles are wide enough to serve as a shoulder cape. They are by no means of the type which is just drawn around the throat. The ruffles are bordered by narrow velvet ribbons, which exactly match the taffeta in color. The taffeta is anything but stiff. The velvet ribbon is also employed to trim the stole ends, which are caught once or twice in the course of their descent with a knot, bow or rosette.

THE EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

In the matter of the emancipation of Japanese women it is not generally known that the lady who has done more than anybody else for her sex in the land of the chrysanthemum is the present Japanese Empress. Her influence has been exerted in small things as in large. She has entirely revolutionized the education of girls, and the cornerstone will be put on the system early next year by the opening of a university for women in Tokio. It was she who, in the early seventies, by her example put an end to the old custom of married women blackening their teeth. From the Western point of view the least commendable innovation for which her majesty has been responsible is the introduction of European dress in place of the faultless costume of Japan. Still, there is even a reason for this, the contention being that a Japanese woman is treated more respectfully by her husband when she is in European dress than when retaining her national costume.—London Chronicle.

THE FEEDING OF INFANTS.

"As a rule," writes Dr. Louis Starr, "infants are overfed, and this opens the interesting question of the normal capacity of the stomach at different ages. Rotch states that, by actual measurement, the stomach of an infant five days old holds six and a quarter fluid drachms, a quantity far short of that usually forced upon the babe during the first week. There is a rapid increase in the capacity of the stomach during the first two months of life, while in the third, fourth and fifth months the increase is slight.

Guided by these data, the quantity of food should be rapidly augmented during the first six or eight weeks of life, and then held at the same quantity up to the fifth or sixth month. Another considerable increase is demanded between the sixth and tenth months."

After the first year Dr. Starr says that a more varied and substantial diet than the milk preparations may be required, and permits the yolk of a lightly boiled egg, with stale bread crumbs once a day, the other four meals consisting of milk. On alternate days the third meal may be, instead of the yolk of egg, a teacupful of beef, mutton or chicken broth containing a few stale bread crumbs.

From the fourteenth to the eighteenth month stale bread crumbs in new milk, oatmeal or cracked wheat porridge, soda biscuit, broth, rice and milk pudding, yolk of egg lightly boiled, thin bread slightly buttered, and mashed baked potato moistened with meat broth, may vary the bill of fare. To this list may be added, after eighteen months, a tablespoonful of underdone mutton pounded to a paste, and from that age to three and a half years further addition may be made of underdone roast beef or mutton, roast chicken or turkey, plainly dressed macaroni, baked apple, stewed prunes, milk toast and well cooked green vegetables; spinach, celery, young onions, cauliflowers and young peas mashed with a fork. These, it is to be understood, are to be given only at the third meal, and not more than two of the dishes any one day. The other meals should be restricted to broth, milk porridge and stale bread, with butter.—Philadelphia Record.

WOMEN AS MATHEMATICIANS.

"I wish," said the woman plaintively, "that the shop girls wouldn't count backward. It gets me so rattled. Like this, for instance. Suppose you buy forty cents worth of something and give them $5. Here they come along pretty soon with your package and the change. 'Forty cents,' they begin. That's the forty cents you have just spent and consequently haven't got. I always confound it with the five-dollars, and think I ought to have it, and when I find I haven't got it I get mad. 'Forty cents,' they say, 'sixty, one dollar, two dollars, three, four, and that makes your five.'

"I never can get the straight of it," she sighed, "until I go all over it from the beginning right, and count, one dollar, two, three, four sixty, and then leave out the forty cents I have spent and haven't got."

"It's the same with me," complained another woman. "I wonder why they teach us mathematics in the schools. What good does it do us? I couldn't any more multiply thirty-three and a third by thirty-three and a third than I could fly to the moon."

"Why that's easy," said the first woman. "Thirty-three and a third multiplied by thirty-three and a third is sixty-six and two-thirds, of course."

The first woman smiled admiringly.

"You were always so much cleverer about your arithmetic than I was," she declared. "I remember that at school, I was always perfectly idiotic when it came to doing a sum. When they ask me now at home to multiply any sort of fraction by any other sort of fraction, I say, 'If you don't believe I am an educated woman, look at my diploma. There it is over the mantelpiece; but for the love of heaven, don't ask me to do any sort of sum.'"

The blonde girl put in:

"We are the same way," she said, "Cad and I. The other day, after paying our board we had a lot of change left. Then, thinking it over, we found that I owed her twenty-five cents and she owed me eighteen. We didn't know how to pay each other. We laid the money down on the bed and commenced to count it out. There was a difference, we knew, between what she owed me and what I owed her, but for the life of us, we couldn't tell what it was."

"The difference between eighteen and twenty-five is eight, isn't it?" inquired the first woman, "or is it seven?" turning to the others.

"I'm not sure," they replied, "whether it is seven or eight," and one of them began to count it over and over on her fingers, with a puzzled look on her face.

"Well," resumed the blonde girl, "we worried over it and worried over it until at last we just counted out the money each of us. I counted out twenty-five cents and handed it to her, and she counted out eighteen cents and handed it to me, and that was the only way we could think of to settle it."—New York Times.

ELECTRICAL COOK WANTED.

"Wanted, a cook who is also an expert electrician."

"Why," said the woman behind the desk of an intelligence office that makes a specialty of servants for rich and fashionable families, "there's nothing so very out of the way about that ad. I put it in myself. You see, we are a little short just now of electric cooks, as we call them, though within the next six months I think there is a fair chance of filling at least one-half the applications that reach us for cooks, butlers, kitchen maids, etc., who understand this new domestic force. That is because all the enterprising men and women who aspire to become high-priced private chefs and stewards are taking special courses of instruction in electricity in order to take intelligent command of the thousand and one electric appliances in the new houses.

"Just a moment ago one of my regular customers was in here looking for that very individual mentioned in my advertisement, a cook who is also an expert electrician. My customer tripped in from her cozy motor brougham and almost dissolved in tears as she told me her woes, which illustrate clearly enough the importance of electrical knowledge to the modern servant. That particular customer is wealthy, and for years she has enjoyed the services of an unusually accomplished and reliable English cook. This year my customer's husband built for her a new city house with every modern appliance from an electric apple corer to an electric lift. The English cook came up from the country house, looked about the spacious new kitchen and experimented for three days and then sent in her resignation. With the innate conservatism, not to say prejudice, of the British mind, she flatly refused to monkey with new kitchen power. She did not understand it, and she sent up the dishes raw, or so burned that nobody could eat them. The master of the house offered to pay for a series of lessons in electricity, but she refused all such inducements and has gone back to England. Meantime that family are eating around in restaurants until I can find a cook who is qualified to run a kitchen where the window sashes are raised and lowered, the egg beater whirled and the flap-jacks turned by electricity.

"Of course, it is only a question of time when nine-tenths of the servants will understand electricity as well as they now understand the simple old-fashioned domestic utensils, and though this new power that runs the carpet sweeper, peels the potatoes, beats the rugs and polishes the shoes and silver reduces the manual muscular labor to a minimum, the whole tendency of wages is upward. A smart electric cook demands and receives twenty per cent. advance over the wages she asked six months ago. She rightly insists that she is bound to make up somewhere for the time and money and effort she expended on her electrical course and that the introduction of electricity has in no way diminished the responsibility resting on the cook's shoulders, nor the experience necessary in her profession."—Washington Star.

How France Populates Her Colonies.

French official emigration returns show that in 1901 the French Government accorded 934 free passages to the colonies, as compared with 327 in the previous year. Indo-China was the favorite field for emigration, 170 emigrants being bound for that country. In 1900 New Caledonia came second on the list, but last year Madagascar took second honors, although, on the other hand, New Caledonia attracts the most capital of any French colony. The amount of capital taken out by the emigrants of 1901 was 721,000 francs.

PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFLY TOLD.

The Latest Happenings Gleaned From All Sources.

PATENTS AND PENSIONS GRANTED.

Miners Planning a Big Convention—Slew Father and Daughter—Church Asks Big Damages—Said to Have Suffered Because of a Cave-in at Shenandoah — Lack of Mine Inspectors.

Patents Granted—Alfred M. Acklin, Pittsburg, car haul; Joseph L. Campbell, Butler, rail joint; Francis M. Cannon, McKeesport, weather strip; Frederick Danner, Tarentum, annealing furnace; Joseph Eisele, Pittsburg, switch operating mechanism; James Geary, Bradford, mail marking machine; David J. Griffiths, H. W. Hitsrot and C. W. Mower, McKeesport, railway switch; Thomas E. Kearns, New Kensington, white lead dryer; Charles Kraus, Johnstown, railway track structure; James A. Mead, Corry, holder for dental devices; Augustus W. Newell, Bradford, portable heating and cooking shelf; William S. Paca, Erie, telephone exchange switchboard system; Ralph V. Sage, Johnstown, truck bolster, also door for hopper cars; John B. Semple, Sewiskley, projectile; Almer Thomas, Northeast, machine for hulling green peas; Oliver S. Weddell, McKeesport, rail joint.

Pensions Granted—William Kumming, Pittsburg, $6; Hugh C. McKee, Johnstown, $6; Wm. B. Perry, Uniontown, $8; Allen B. Rockwell, Washington, $6; Daniel W. Daugherty, Saltsburg, $30; Archibald M. Stuart, Homestead, $12; Daniel Seachrist, Erie, $8; William R. Porter, Lewis, $8; Samuel C. Pinkerton, Pittsfield, $12; Amos R. Carson, New Hamilton, $12; David K. Bills, Waynesburg, $10; William Bee, Reynoldsville, $8; Thomas Bloom, Altoona, $10; John Duncan, Cooperstown, $12; Samuel R. Carney, Brownsville, $10; Sarah A. Park, Allegheny, $8; Elizabeth E. Sankey, Potters Milk, $8; Mary T. Hartman, Latrobe, $8; Margaret C. Kimmell, Boiling Springs, $8; Matilda C. Shaffer, Rainsburg, $8; Maria Leuckhart, Erie, $12.

Painters, paperhangers and decorators of Pittsburg decided to strike unless their demands for an eight-hour day and a wage rate of $3.60 a day are granted by employers.

Because of ill health and fancied persecutions, Miss Kate A. Weaver, aged 70 years, committed suicide at Reading by cutting her throat with a case knife and the broken blade of a penknife.

The committee of the school board appointed to purchase a site for a Girls' High School building in Lancaster, has decided to buy the mansion formerly occupied by the late Captain George M. Franklin. The price is $24,000. The building is one of the handsomest residences in the city.

Prof. Alfred S. Sigman died at Greensburg from blood poisoning caused by an abscess. He was professor of chemistry and mathematics in the High School. Formerly he was physical instructor at Grove city College and during the summer vacations he served as tutor at Annapolis Naval Academy. He was a graduate of Lafayette College.

Susan F. Miller has brought suit against Thomas J. Davis, a member of the Lancaster bar, charging him with false pretenses. Other charges against Davis are being investigated by the Board of Censors of the local bar.

The board created by the late Legislature for the examination of candidates for mine inspector completed its work at Pottsville. Only eight out of the sixteen applicants passed the examination. The successful applicants are: M. J. Brennan, Shenandoah; John Curran, Cumbola; E. F. Downing, Wadesville; B. F. Evans, Buck Mountain; P. C. Fenton, Shenandoah; Martin Kelly, Minersville; Charles J. Price, Llewellyn; James Tinley, Wilburton. Not a single candidate for Northumberland passed the examination, although there is a mine inspector to be elected there, and the law provides that all candidates must pass the examination. Only one applicant from Columbia County passed and he will be elected without opposition to a position paying $3,000 a year.

The dead bodies of Bartel Sweney, an aged farmer, and his daughter Mary, were found in their house at Wilcox with their skulls crushed and the bodies very much decomposed. Sweney was well-to-do, and the supposition is that robbery was the motive of the crime. The condition of the bodies indicated that the murder was committed two or three days ago. The gas in the stove was turned on full, in an attempt, apparently, to cause the destruction of the house.

It was decided by United Mine Workers' officials to hold the convention of Districts Nos. 1, 7 and 9 in Shamokin, beginning Tuesday, March 18. Between 500 and 800 delegates will be present, together with President Mitchell and District Presidents Fahy, Nichols and Duffy. The convention will decide whether to strike or not if the wage scale for the ensuing year is not satisfactory.

Scranton council adopted the recommendation that the franchise of several new street railways be limited to forty years, and that a tax be imposed on the gross receipts. The promoters of the companies thereupon asked that the ordinance be withdrawn from further consideration on the ground that such restrictions would prevent the financing of the scheme.

The trustees of the German Catholic Church of Shenandoah filed a suit in the prothonotary's office for $25,000 damages against the Thomas Coal Company. It is alleged that the coal company mined the coal from under the church, causing the surface to collapse and damaging the church.

Charles L. Taft, a newspaper man of Oil City, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head, while standing on the bridge spanning the Allegheny River. He had been suffering from insomnia.

Charles Faber, aged 19 years, a tinsmith, of Pottstown, fell from the roof of a rolling mill, a distance of forty feet and sustained injuries from which he died.

A supposed mad dog having bitten several dogs in McVeytown and vicinity, the Town Council of that place has ordered all dogs to be chained for ten days.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Although the shortest month of the year was further curtailed by two holidays and handicapped by the most severe storms of the winter, industrial and trade results were most satisfactory. The closing week brought a general resumption of activity in lines that suffered from the weather, and preparation for an exceptionally heavy spring business was reported at many points.

Wheat came into sight rather more freely than a year ago, and the Atlantic shipment of flour made a better comparison than in recent preceding weeks, but total exports of wheat from the United States, flour included, were 3,185,052, against 4,324,249 bushels a year ago. Corn showed a loss in both movements.

Failures for the week numbered 215 in the United States, against 179 last year, and thirty-five in Canada, against thirty-one last year.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour—Best Patent, $4.90; High Grade Extra, $4.40; Minnesota Bakers, $3.25a$3.45.

Wheat—New York No. 2, 87c; Philadelphia No. 2, 85a85½; Baltimore No. 2, 84c.

Corn—New York No. 2, 69¾; Philadelphia No. 2, 65a65½; Baltimore No. 2, 66a67c.

Oats—New York No. 2, 50c; Philadelphia No. 2, 50½c; Baltimore No. 2, 47½c.

Hay—No. 1, timothy, large bales, $15.00a15.50; No. 2 timothy,$14.00a14.50; No. 3 do, $12.00a13.00.

Green Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples—New York, assorted, per brl, $3.75a4.50; Fancy Greenings, per brl, $4.50a5.00. Cabbage—New York State, per ton, domestic, —a$22.00; do, large Danish, per ton, $23.00a24.00; do, small Danish, per ton, $18.00a20.00; do, new Florida, per crate, $2.00a2.25. Carrots—Native, per bushel box, 40a45c; do, per bunch, 1½a2c. Celery—Native, per bunch, 3a3½c. Eggplants—Florida, per crate, $3.50a4.00. Grape Fruit—Florida, per box, fancy, $5.00a7.00. Horseradish—Native, per box, $2.25a2.50. Lettuce—North Carolina, per half-barrel basket, 75c.a$1.00; do, Florida, per half-barrel basket, $1.00a1.75. Onions—Maryland and Pennsylvania, yellow, per bushel, $1.25a1.39; do, Western, yellow, per bushel, $1.25a1.30. Oranges—Florida, per box, as to size, $2.25a3.00; do, California, seedlings, per box, $2.00a2.25; do, navels, per box, $2.50a3.25. Oysterplants—Native, per bunch, 5a6c. Radishes—Florida, per bunch, long, 12c. Spinach—Native, per bushel box, $1.00a1.25; do, Norfolk, per brl, $3.00a3.50. Squash—Florida, per bushel box, $1.50a2.00. Strawberries—Florida, per quart, refrigerator, 35a40c; do, open crate, 30a35c. Tomatoes—Florida, per six-basket carrier, fancy, $2.00a2.25; do, fair to good, $1.25a1.75. Turnips—Native, per box, 20a25c.

Potatoes.—White—Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bushel, No. 1, 80a85c; do, seconds, 70a75c; do, New York, per bushel, best stock, 80a85c; do, seconds, 70a75c; do, Western, per bu, prime, 80a85c. Sweets—Eastern Shore, Va., kiln-dried, ber brl, $3.00a3.25; do, Maryland, per brl, fancy, $3.00a3.50.

Provisions and Hog Products—Bulk clear rib sides, 9¼c; bulk clear sides, 9½; bulk shoulders, 9c; bulk clear plates, 9¼; bulk fat backs, 14 lbs. and under, 9¼; bulk fat backs, 18 lbs. and under, 9½c; bulk bellies, 10c; bulk ham butts, 9¼c; bacon shoulders, 9½c; sugar-cured breasts, small, 10¾c; sugar-cured breasts, 12 lbs and over, 10½c; sugar-cured shoulders, blade cuts, 9¼c; sugar-cured shoulders, narrow, 9¼c; sugar-cured shoulders, extra broad, 10½c; sugar-cured California hams, 8½c; hams, canvased or uncanvased, 12 lbs. and over, 12c. Refined lard, tierces, barrels and 50-lb. cans, gross, 10½c.

Butter—Separator, 28a29c; gathered cream, 24a25c; imitation, 20a21c; prints, 1-lb., 28a29c; rolls, 2-lb., 28a29c; dairy prints, Md., Pa. and Va., 26a27c.

Eggs—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per doz., —a25c. Eastern Shore (Maryland and Virginia), per doz., —a25c. Virginia, per dozen, —a25c. West Virginia, per dozen, 24a25c. Western, per dozen, —a25c. Southern, per dozen, 22a23c. Guinea, per dozen,—a—c. Duck, Eastern Shore, fancy, per dozen, —a30c; do, Western Shore, per dozen, 28a29c; do, small and dirty, per dozen, 27a28c.

Cheese—New cheese, large, 60 lbs, 11½a11¾c; do, flats, 39 lbs, 12¼ to 12¾; picnics, 23 lbs, 12⅜ to 12 ¾.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, hens good to choice, per lb., —a16c; do, hens and young toms, mixed, good to choice, per lb, —a15c; do, young toms, good to choice, per lb, —a14c; do, old toms, good to choice, per lb, 11a13c. Ducks, good to choice, per lb, 13a15. Chickens, young, good to choice, per lb, 12a13c; do, mixed, old and young, per lb, 10a11c; do, poor to medium, per lb, 9a10c. Geese, good to choice, per lb, 10a12c. Capons, fancy, large, per lb, 16a17c; do, good to choice, per lb, 14a15c; do, small and slips, per lb, 12a13c.

Live Stock.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, $6.50a7.00; poor to medium, $4.00a6.40; stockers and feeders, $2.25a5.00; cows, $1.25a5.25; heifers, $2.50a5.50; canners, $1.25a2.25; bulls, $2.50a4.50; calves, $2.50a6.00; Texas fed steers, $4.50a5.75. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $5.75a6.15; good to choice, heavy, $6.10a6.30; rough, heavy, $5.80a6.10; light, $5.65a5.80; bulk of sales, $5.80a6.10. Sheep—Good to choice, $4.65a5.55; fair to choice mixed, $3.80a4.25; Western sheep and yearlings, $4.25a5.90; native lambs, $3.75a6.50; Western lambs, $5.65a6.50.

East Liberty—Cattle, choice, $6.40a6.50; prime, $6.20a6.40; good, $5.50a5.90. Hogs lower; prime heavy, $6.35a6.40; best mediums, $6.20a6.35; heavy Yorkers, $6.15a6.25; light do, $5.90a6.10; pigs, $5.40a5.60; roughs, $5.00a6.00. Sheep slow and lower; best wethers, $5.40a5.60.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

America has 22,000 women cigar makers.

The American Federation of Labor has 1,000,000 members.

The brickmakers of Georgia and Alabama have organized.

There are now 1,414 wool manufacturing plants in the country.

The Pittsburg Plate Glass Company's profits for the year were $1,503,638.21.

The subordinate locals of the Iron Moulders' Union of North America have voted down a proposition to increase the number of apprentices.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

S. W. SMITH, ... Editor and Proprietor

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.

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Democratic County Com., 1902

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" W. P—Wm. Kern, Moshannon.
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Taylor, J. T. Merryman, Hannah.
Union, A. B. Hall, Fleming.
Walker, E. P—S. Peck, Nittany.
" M. P—J. D. Miller, Hublersburg.
" W. P—3. H. Shaffer, Zion.
Worth, W. T. Hoover, Port Matilda.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that J. W. Kepler, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Wetzel, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that HUGHS TAYLOR, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that J. J. Arney, of Potter township, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Miles township, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

REGISTER

We are authorized to announce that A. G Archey, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for Register, subject to thedecision of the Democratic County Convention.

RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce that Frank A. Foreman, of Centre Hall Borough, will be a candidate for Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that J. C. Rowe, of Philipsburg Borough, will be a candidate for Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that Philip H. Meyer, of Harris Township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that John L. Dunlap, of Spring township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that W. E Frank, of Rush township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS:—I hereby announce that I am a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Centre County, and that if nominated and elected, I will serve the county at the rate of $1.50 per day, instead of $3.00, allowed by law. The idea is to reduce the expenses of the county, and yet give satisfactory service.

C. B. HOUSER,
Potter Township.

The Pelican Smiled.

There is a sly old pelican in Central park which has an almost human way of noticing what goes on about him without seeming to do so. The other day two herons in the same cage with him fought over a fish. One had made the catch, but the other had undertaken to wrest the morsel from its rightful possessor.

They squabbled over it like two boys who have hold of the same baseball bat. The scuffle brought them into the neighborhood of the old pelican, who stood, apparently asleep, with his big bill tucked away under a wing. Then the heron dropped its fish, and the battle went on.

No sooner had it been dropped than the great bill came out from underneath the wing and the fish went into the pelican's pouch. Then the head disappeared again. The pelican was plainly asleep.

When one heron gave up the fight and flew away, the other looked about for the prize. It was nowhere to be seen. The keeper of the bird cages solemnly asserts that he saw a twinkle in the eye which the pelican opened to give a glance at the retreating heron.—New York Times.

You can buy a first-class blanket at a low price from Boozer, Centre Hall.

NO USE FOR THE CACTUS.

After Seeing His Friend Lashed to One by Apaches and Tortured.

"No, I can't say that I have any admiration for that sort of plant, however fine a specimen it is," said an Arizona man as he passed a casual glance at a giant cactus in the lobby of a hotel. "I have seen altogether too many of them, and there is a circumstance that is often recalled by seeing them that I had rather forget." The Arizonian hesitated and would have passed on, away from the curiously formed plant, had he not been asked to tell what was this circumstance which seemed to deeply affect him. He began:

"I have lived in Arizona a great many years. In fact, I am one of the pioneers of the territory. When I went there in 1865, there were few white people, but no end of Indians. The Indians were not all friendly. It was a year or so after coming to the territory that, with a small party of prospectors, I was crossing the great Arizona desert from Phenix to where is now the King of Arizona mine. We were all provided with food and water and were making the trip over the hot sands and under a scorching sun with as much comfort as was possible until we were overtaken by a straggling band of Indians. I think they were Jicarillas.

"There was nothing to do but to make a run for it, and we gave them a hard race for five hours until Archie Hazzard, one of the party, fell behind and was taken. Then we turned and made a fight, but it was no use. The Indians made off with their prisoner, a part of them keeping us off from those that had him in charge. We followed until night, when the Indians made a halt, and there, before our eyes, they stripped Hazzard of his clothes and lashed him to a big cactus.

"Such suffering! They raised him just far enough above the ground that his whole weight fell on the sharp needles of the plant, thousands of them piercing his flesh. While half of the Indians held us away the others danced about our suffering partner. There were only four of us and about twenty Indians, but we succeeded in driving them off after a fight that lasted until near midnight.

"When we reached Hazzard, he was nearly dead from the loss of blood and the terrible agony that he suffered. We got him back to Pheuix, but he died in a few days.

"I have been caught in the desert and have been saved from dying of thirst by drinking water that is contained in the cactus, but I never can feel any gratitude to the plant after that first experience. And I never can tolerate an Indian."—Denver Republican.

Mutton as a Motor.

Green, the English historian, one day asked a friend which of all the inventions of their day had done the most for the people as a whole. His friend guessed this and that, but the answer was:

"Beyond doubt sixpenny photographs."

A reply involving quite as great an absurdity as that was made by Cecil Rhodes in answer to a lady who, seeking to draw him out, suggested that he owed his phenomenal rise to the impetus of noble sentiments.

"Madam," returned Mr. Rhodes, "I owe my fortune simply and solely to cold mutton."

"Cold mutton!" gasped the lady. "Oh, Mr. Rhodes, what do you mean?"

"When I was young," continued the South African millionaire, "I was so dosed with cold mutton and I hated it so cordially that I resolved to grow rich in order to put it on one side for the rest of my life. Yes, madam, cold mutton was at the root of my success. Noble sentiments had nothing to do with it."—Youth's Companion.

How Should Bobby Know.

The density of the English "bobby" has often been told, but here is the experience of a young woman just back from London. Happening out on the street one morning, she noticed that the reflected light suggested afternoon rather than morning. The sun, to all appearances, seemed to be in the west. To the first policeman she met she addressed this query:

"Officer, which is the west?"

He pointed to the direction from which the sunshine seemed to come.

"Oh," she said, "then the sun rises in the west in London?"

"As to that, miss," replied "bobby," "I really cannot say."—New York Times.

A Poor Place For Architects.

There is a little village on the west coast of Ireland in which there is only one house, and that shelters no family, for it belongs to and is occupied by the local priest. There are something over a dozen families living in the village, and each of them occupies an old fishing boat. As no large tree is found nearer than eight miles, no carpenter's shop or architect's office is found in the village.

Primitive Savages.

Morally we are still primitive savages. We are still combating murder, arson, theft. Like the cave dweller fighting the physical mammoth, we are fighting the mammoths of moral deformity. Eventually they will disappear. Murder will be unknown, and theft, rendered unnecessary by decent social organization, will have disappeared also.—Chicago American.

Stockholm Impregnable.

There are a lot of picturesque old castles and fortresses on the coast of Sweden in which garrisons are still maintained, but they would not last an hour if attacked by modern guns and projectiles. They are re-enforced, however, by earthworks, with the very best of artillery. Swedish guns rank among the highest, and several Swedish patents in ordnance have been already adopted by the fortification board of the United States. All the harbors are protected by torpedoes, and Stockholm is absolutely impregnable from the sea, being situated upon a fiord or bay that cannot be entered except through passages that are narrow and easily defended.

Bulls In Parliament.

If it were not for the Irish members of parliament, half of the fun of parliamentary proceedings would be lost. "Sir," said an Irish M. P., "if I have any partiality for the honorable member it is against him!" "Sir," said another, "I answer boldly in the affirmative, No!" "The silence of the Irish members of the house," said another, "shall be heard no longer!" Sir John Parnell declared that "every man ought to be ready to give his last penny to save the remainder of his fortune!" while another spoke of "redeeming a character irretrievably lost!"

Another member declared he was not going to reiterate what he was going to say, but that "the time has come, indeed is rapidly arriving, when the population of Ireland will be decimated by two-thirds!"—London Tit-Bits.

See Grant Hoover before you insure.

A DAY OF SCRUBBING.

The Real Thing In Housecleaning In Dutch Homes.

It was understood generally, says Mary A. Peixotto, writing in Scribner's on household ways in Holland, that our models would not pose on Saturday, that day being devoted exclusively to housecleaning within and without. Early in the morning every stick of furniture is rubbed and wiped carefully and taken out of the house. Then the women, with their skirts tucked up, entirely flood the rooms with bucket after bucket of water brought up from the canal by means of the shoulder yoke. With broom and brush they souse and scrub the red tiled floor and finally pull up a plug in one corner to let the water flow out, let us hope, into the canal.

While the floor is drying a great polishing goes on in the street. Quaint old brass lamps and candlesticks, tobacco boxes and ash trays, huge milk cans—all are burnished until, like golden mirrors, they reflect the red checked, white capped faces bent over them.

The lacquer man is busy on Saturday. He goes from house to house painting the bread trays and honey cake boxes with designs of gaudy birds and wondrous leaves and flowers.

The street is in a turmoil until noon, when order is partially restored and the scant midday meal partaken of. In the afternoon washing is resumed. The exteriors of the cottages are scrubbed from roof to pavement and every trace of mold removed, for in this low, wet air the green moss gathers quickly. Then the brick pavements are drenched and carefully dried, and I have even seen the women slip off their sabots and tiptoe to their doorways in their woolen chaussons so as not to soil the immaculate sidewalk.

Lastly toward evening the entire village goes to the canal, and all the sabots are washed and whitened with pumice stone, spotless for the morrow. On Saturday evening all the pickets of the low black fences are decorated with rows of dripping footgear carefully graduated in size from the big wooden shoes of the father down to the tiny sabots of the youngest born.

Sports of the Crusaders.

In their amusements Christians and infidels mingled very readily. During the truces the two frequently engaged in jousts and proved one another's skill in horsemanship, in the use of the lance, in the wielding of the sword and in the hurling of the spear. All, even the knights of the religious orders, entered with zest into these friendly rivalries. Both Christian and infidel were extremely fond of hunting and falconry. A long section in the assizes is devoted to the laws concerning the latter subject. Ousama in his autobiography devoted many pages to accounts of hunting experiences and to the art of falconry. The crusading leaders took their hunting dogs and falcons with them as a matter of course when they set out on the holy war.

As the close proximity of the enemy exposed both parties to constant attack, hunting agreements were made by which each might hunt in security on disputed territory. Gifts of dogs and hawks were interchanged, and friendships were sometimes formed because of the mutual interest in breeding hunting animals.—International Magazine.

His Particular Muse.

He had been calling on a young lady and had been talking against time for several hours, not noticing that she was, to say the least, slightly wearied.

"Do you know," he said, after completing a monologue of several thousand words and thinking a little flattery would be appreciated, "while talking tonight I have felt as if I were inspired by one of the muses. And which one do you think it is?"

He looked searchingly into her beautiful face. The modest blush for which he was watching proved to be a wide yawn, which grew wider as she answered:

"I guess the muse that inspires you tonight must be Euterpe."

He didn't really know anything about mythology, so he couldn't tell just what she meant. But when he got home he took down his encyclopedia, and there in cold type, staring him in the face, he saw:

"Euterpe—the muse who presided over wind instruments."

A Pretty Big Tiger.

Old Dickey S., a very wealthy but very illiterate East India merchant in London, took a pair of compasses and set about examining a large map of India, the margin of which was illustrated with drawings of the wild and domestic animals of the country.

Suddenly Dickey dropped the compass in amazement. "It can't be! It ain't in the horder of nature that it should be! Impossible! Ridiculous!"

"Why, Dickey, what's the matter?"

"Wot's the matter? Vy, this Bengal tiger is ninety miles long!"

Dickey had measured the tiger by the scale of the map.

Electric Centipeds.

Least attractive among the insects which give light are the so called "electric centipeds"—black crawlers with many legs, which have been likened to serpents' skeletons in miniature. They move in a snakelike fashion, forward or backward, leaving behind them a bright track of phosphoric light. However, they are most accustomed to appear in the daytime, when the illumination they afford is not visible.

Great Liberality.

One day in November, 1900, I was called upon to conduct the funeral of an aged bachelor, who had three brothers all noted for their stinginess. I drove twelve miles to the church house, conducted a service and then drove one mile to the graveyard. After burial one of the brothers asked me to stop at his home for dinner. On taking my leave he asked me what I charged for my service. I told him I never made any charges, but always left it to the liberality of the friends. After saying that "a preacher who drives twelve miles to a funeral deserves something good" he went and brought two of the largest sweet potatoes I ever saw. As he put them in the buggy he said, "Now, don't you and your wife eat till you make yourselves sick."—Homiletic Review.

PIOUS FRAUDS.

Memorials of German Traders of the Hanseatic League.

Facing the lower harbor of Bergen, at the end of a long row of quaint old warehouses, stands a venerable building more than 700 years old, called the Finnegaarden, one of the counting houses of the league, which has been preserved intact and is now a museum filled with interesting relics of that celebrated corporation. They show how its managers and employees lived and conducted business. The league owned the harbor and a considerable portion of the city and controlled not only its manufacturing, mercantile trade and foreign commerce, but also its fisheries, which have always been its most valuable industry. Bergen then, as now, was the greatest fish market in the world.

The management of the business of the league was intrusted only to Germans, who were imported for that purpose, and were not allowed to marry lest their wives should learn its secrets. The managers and clerks were housed in colonies of fourteen, each colony having control of certain interests and keeping separate accounts of its transactions. The men slept in cupboards built into the walls in a curious manner. They did their own cooking. They had their own church, with priests imported from Germany. They were pious scoundrels, as the evidence shows, for along with their crucifixes and prayer books and pictures of the saints are records showing that they kept two sets of scales—one for buying and one for selling—and the attendant will show you a parchment book in which the manager notes for the edification of his employers that he cheated a fisherman out of 200 vogs of fish—a vog being thirty-six pounds—and invokes "the blessing of God upon this small profit." The inscription over the door of the counting house reads, "Without God's blessing all is vain."

The money was kept in an immense ironbound chest, divided into compartments of various sizes, some of them holding a bushel, in which were deposited the various kinds of coin until the collector came to make his periodical settlement. At the bottom and in the sides of the chest are secret compartments for concealing contracts and other papers of value.—W. E. Curtis in Chicago Herald.

Sulphur.

Sulphur occurs very widely distributed in the mineral kingdom, partly free and partly combined with other elements. The free sulphur is either found pure in regularly formed crystals or intimately mixed with earthly matters. In its native state sulphur is largely found in Sicily and Italy and as a general rule in abundant volcanic districts. The brittleness of sulphur renders the cleavage imperfect. Sulphuric acid is an important combination and a very dangerous one in inexperienced hands. Sulphur combined with a number of elements, such as iron, copper, lead, etc., furnishes the sulphides. In the vegetable kingdom sulphur is a small constituent of the albuminous bodies and of certain volatile irritant oils; moreover, the vegetable juices contain it in the form of certain sulphates.

One of the brightest and best magazines published is the New Era. The March number has a number of articles from the pen of some of the best magazine writers. It is truly a great periodical.

SALE REGISTER.

MARCH 8—Jacob Detwiler, near Tusseyville, Pa.

MARCH 10—Monday, George W. Glace, two miles west of Centre Hall, on Brush Valley road; two horses, cows, farm implements, etc. Will also offer his farm for sale at same time. Farm contains seventy-five acres in good condition; good buildings, and a pleasant home.

MARCH 14—Friday, J. A Strunk, 1½ miles east of Potters Mills; cattle, sheep, implements, etc.

MARCH 15—Samuel Bible, 1 mile north west of Potters Mills, 12 o'clock; 2 horses, 1 cow, 2 heifers Johnston binder, new Favorite grain drill, Deering mower, harness, plows, etc.

MARCH 18—Jonas Bible, 1¼ miles south west of Centre Hill, on the David A. Kerr farm, 10 a. m.; black mare, three year old colt, 7 milch cows, 2 heifers, 2 fat steers, 2 bulls, 10 head young cattle, 24 shoats 5 brood sows, wagons and farm implements; 5 cows will be fresh by time of sale.

MARCH 20. Tuesday, S. D. Rote, one mile north west of Coburn; 10 horses and colts, lot of hogs large lot of young cattle, and full set of farm implements. The horse stock is all good; two are brood mares, one with foal, the other pass fall colt.

MARCH 1—10 a. m., 1¼ miles east of Centre Hall, James A Keller; 1 horse, 5 mules, 7 cows, 4 bulls, 5 heifers, Shropshire sheep, Poland China hogs, 3 brood sows, harness, Acme wagon, mower, hay rake, cultivator, plows, harrows, corn planter, sleds, household furniture, potatoes, apple butter, vinegar, etc. Wm. Goheen, Auctioneer.

MARCH 22—1 p. m., H. C. Robison, Spring Mills; black driving mare, can be handled by women; buggy, spring wagon, farm implements, all new, have never been in use; cook stove, range, etc., also all new.

MARCH 26—Wednesday, M. L. Rishel, three-fourths of a mile north-west of Farmers Mills; horses, cows, hogs, sheep, hay, farm implements, etc. Sale at 10.30 a. m.

MARCH 29—John Rossman, ½ mile north-east of Penns Cave; 2 cows 3 sheep, household goods, cooking utensils, spring wagon, etc.; sale to begin at 1 o'clock.

MARCH 20—W. H. Stiver, between Centre Hill and Potters Mills, at 9 a. m.; 3 horses, 5 cows, stock and beef cattle, 6 good shoats, lot of good farm implements. The stock is Short horn, as good as any man will want; horses also good. A large number of small articles will be sold in the forenoon.

MARCH 25—Wm. Zerby, west of Spring Mills, at 10 a. m.; 4 horses, 8 milch cows, 7 head of young cattle, 31 ewes, hogs, lot of good farm implements, Osborne binder, Johnston mower, six horse separator, etc.

MARCH 27—D M. McCool, near farmers Mills, on the Ross farm, 10 a. m.; 3 horses, 7 cows, 3 heifers, 7 head of young cattle, 2 brood sows, boar champion binder, new Osborne mower, and other farm implements.

All-Day Sales.

March 13—I. M. Harvey, Milesburg.
" 22—Isaac A. Gates Gatesburg.
" 19—W. B. Holmes, Wolfs Store.
" 12—W. Morris Furey, Bellefonte.
" 19—H. A. Long, Nittany.
" 28—Howard H. Goss, Pine Grove Mills.
" 20—H. A. Lamey, Green Burr.
" 20—James Hull, Zion.
" 15—A. O. Furst, Bellefonte.
" 19—B. F. Hoy, Lemont.
" 22—J. J. Garbrick, Bellefonte.
" 25—Wm. Zerby, Spring Mills.
" 25—S. G. Rote, Coburn.
" 6—Charles Smith, Fiedler.
" 6—Mrs Joel Barner, Bellefonte.
" 15—J. A Decker, Pine Grove Mills.
" 21—Mrs. Elizabeth Wolford, Wolf's Store.
" 11—G. W. Wolf, Feidler.
" 28—H. E. Gentzel, Bellefonte.
" 20—W. H. Stiver, Potters Mills.
" 13—D A. Irvin, Jacksonville.
" 11—Edward Nixon, Lemont.
" 21—James A. Keller, Centre Hall.
" 4—Elmer McClellan, Tusseyville.
" 15—Samuel Bible, Potters Mills.
" 18—Jonas Bible, Centre Hill.
" 26—M. L. Rishel, Farmers Mills.
" 27—D. M. McCool, Farmers Mills.
" 10—C. B. Hess, Rock Springs.
" 14—J. Morris Kimport, Boalsburg.
" 24—Benj. W. Royer, Zion.

FOR RENT OR SALE—The undersigned offers her house and lot located immediately west of the borough line, for rent or sale. The property is composed of house and outbuildings and three or four acres of land, set with choice fruit.

CATHARINE NEARHOOD,
Centre Hall, Pa.
13Jan.

LAST FLORIDA TOUR.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The last Pennsylvania Railroad tour of the season to Jacksonville, allowing almost three months in Florida, will leave New York, Philadelphia, and Washington March 4.

Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth), and meals en route while going on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: New York, $50.00; Buffalo, $54.25; Rochester, $54.60; Elmira, $51.45; Erie, $54.85; Williamsport, $50.00; Wilkesbarre, $50.35; and at proportionate rates from other points. Returning, passengers will use regular trains until May 31, 1902. Tickets admit of a stop-off at Charleston Exposition on return trip.

For tickets, itineraries, and full information apply to ticket agents, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 2t.

The most incisive and most keenly analytical sketches of public men which have been prepared during the past two years have been those of William Allen White. The humorous little episode between Mr. White and Mr. Thomas C. Platt is still fresh in the public memory. Mr. White's sketch for March appears in the Cosmopolitan and is on the late President Harrison. It will be read with wide interest by both the opponents and friends of that statesman.

Try a pack of force; 5 cents a pack, at C. P. Long's.

BANKS.

Penn's Valley Banking Company,
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Receives Deposits,
Discounts Notes.
W. B. MINGLE, Cashier. auly

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BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office north of Court House.

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
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I am open for engagements in either of these occupations. My experience in both should be a sufficient guarantee for satisfaction and good work. Terms are moderate. Give me a trial. mar 21-1 yr

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DR. SMITH SALVE for all kinds of sores Nothing fails to yield. Sent by mail The DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa. 25 cents

FOR SALE.—Two writing desks for sale. In good condition, and suitable for a business office. Apply at the REPORTER office. sep5 3t

Spring Mills, Pa.
P. V. S. STORE.
Do not have wet feet.
Do not think Spring is here.
Do not think any old thing will do.
Do not think you will not catch cold unless you will come to the store and get something warm and comfortable in all kinds and sizes of shoes.
We can expect three more months of cold and wet weather until the sunny days of Spring come.
You can expect some special prices—
C. A. KRAPE.

HOTELS.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL,
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Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier location. Centre for fishing and hunting. may997

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 24, '01.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7.38 a. m.—Train 64. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Carlisle, Philadelphia, 12.10 p. m. New York 2.15 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.15 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.25 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury, Williamsport, Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Renovo, Emporium and Kane. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington.

2.55 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p. m., New York 9.10 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m. Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

4.55 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.35 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m. Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.11 p. m.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m. New York at 7.13 a. m., Baltimore, 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.35 a. m.—Train 4 daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia 7.22 a. m., New York 9.33 a. m., (10.23 a. m. Sundays,) Baltimore 7.15 a. m., Washington 8.30 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.33 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleeper to Philadelphia.

10.09 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and Weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 61. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations. Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Philadelphia.

5.27 p. m.—Train 7. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

10.00 p. m.—Train 67. Weekdays for Williamsport and intermediate stations. Through Parlor Car and Passenger Coach for Philadelphia.

9.10 p. m.—Train 9. Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	Westward. A M	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	9 30	Montandon	9 10	5 25
1 45	9 39	Lewisburg	9 05	5 42
1 53	9 38	Biehl	8 56	5 50
1 57	9 42	Vicksburg	8 53	5 54
2 05	9 50	Millmont	8 45	6 02
2 16	10 02	Millmont	8 35	6 13
2 23	10 09	Glen Iron	8 28	6 20
2 34	10 20	Paddy Mountain	8 19	6 31
2 42	10 30	Coburn	8 10	6 41
2 46	10 36	Winfield	8 05	6 47
2 57	10 47	Derby	7 55	6 57
3 17	11 05	Rising Spring	7 38	7 17
3 23	11 11	Penn Cave	7 32	7 23
3 30	11 18	Centre Hall	7 25	7 30
3 35	11 24	Gregg	7 17	7 35
3 42	11 31	Linden Hall	7 11	7 42
3 46	11 35	Oak Hall	7 06	7 46
3 50	11 39	Lemont	7 02	7 50
3 54	11 43	Dale Summit	6 57	7 54
4 03	11 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	8 03
4 06	11 55	Axemann	6 45	8 06
4 10	12 00	Bellefonte	6 40	8 10

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a. m, 7.25 a. m., 9.05 a. m, 1.15 p. m and 8.00 p. m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.40, 9.30 a. m, 10.03 a. m. 5.10, 5.32 p. m, and 8.15 p. m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.01 a. m and 4.06 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.30 a. m., 10.03 a. m. and 4.08 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD
General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 3	No 5	Nov. 21, 1900.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p. m.	p. m.	Lv. At.	p. m	p. m	a. m.
7 10	12 40	6 30	BELLEFONTE	9 02	5 10	9 40
7 22	12 52	6 42	Nigh	8 49	4 57	9 27
7 28	12 58	6 48	Zion	8 43	4 51	9 21
7 33	1 03	6 53	Hecla Park	8 38	4 46	9 16
7 35	1 05	6 55	Dunkles	8 36	4 44	9 14
7 39	1 09	6 59	HUBLERSBURG	8 32	4 40	9 10
7 42	1 12	7 03	Snydertown	8 28	4 36	9 06
7 46	1 16	7 06	Nittany	8 25	4 33	9 03
7 48	1 18	7 09	Huston	8 22	4 30	9 00
7 51	1 21	7 12	LAMAR	8 19	4 27	8 57
7 53	1 23	7 15	Clintondale	8 16	4 24	8 54
7 57	1 27	7 19	Krider's Sing	8 12	4 19	8 49
8 02	1 32	7 24	Mackeyville	8 06	4 13	8 43
8 08	1 38	7 30	Cedar Springs	7 59	4 07	8 37
8 10	1 40	7 32	Salona	7 57	4 05	8 35
8 18	1 48	7 37	MILL HALL	7 52	4 00	8 30
11 48	5 15		Jersey Shore	5 25		7 55
12 20	8 45	Arr.	Wm'PORT Lve	4 50		7 21
12 34	11 50	Lve	Wm'PORT Arr.	2 30		6 55
8 29	7 09		PHILA	8 36		11 56
			Atlantic City			
			NEW YORK			
			(Via Tamaqua.)			
10 40	10 30		NEW YORK	4 30		9 00
			(Via Phila.)			
p. m	a. m	Arr.	Lve.	a. m	p. m	p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‖10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.50 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.36 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART,
General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12‖	8‖	2‖	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 12‖	2‖	11‖
PM	PM	AM	Ar. Lv.	AM	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 33	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brisly	7

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1902.

Coburn.

Mrs. Klien, of Spring Mills, spent a few days visiting with Mrs. Hackett, of this place.

J. E. Kooney departed for Harrisburg on Tuesday morning, and will be employed by the bridge carpenters on the middle division of the main line of the Penn. R. R.

Mr. DeLong of Sugar Valley, was visiting at the home of P. S. Meyer over Sunday.

Zwingli Bower has rented and moved into the house of Mrs. James Burd, on railroad street, vacated some time ago by T. G. Hosterman. He will start a bakery in the near future Then the people of our town will be supplied with fresh bread, hot pies and other dainties on short notice.

On Monday the newly elected township officers were sworn into office by Justice J F. Garthoff.

Samuel Evert, J. J. D. Platt, Levi Stover, N. G. Hosterman and Lizzie Hosterman, are all on the sick list.

Landlord S. K. King drove to Bellefonte on Sunday and returned again on Monday. A lady passenger on the evening train west was delayed at this place on account of some of the bridges on the railroad between this place and Rising Springs being unsafe, so Mr. King took her to Bellefonte by private conveyance.

Wm. Krape, of Johnstown, was in this section a few days visiting old friends and acquaintances. He is a member of 148 Reg. Penn Vo'. and came to the Reunion of this famous regiment, which was held in Bellefonte in February.

Daniel Hosterman, the efficient assessor, had official business in Bellefonte one day last week.

The flood on Friday did considerable damage to the roads in our township and also carried away several small bridges. Some of the inhabitants in the lower portions of the town moved out, fearing a repetition of the flood of 1889. Some of the oldest residents claim that Penns Creek was higher than it had ever been before.

C. A. Weaver's water motor in the grain house works to perfection, since he changed the gearing, this is quite an improvement over the old way of hoisting grain by horse power.

Boalsburg

Prof J. C. Bryson spent last Wednesday at his home in Watsontown; while there he attended the wedding of his sister.

Al. Witmer, of the Branch, called at the Hillside farm on Friday evening.

Samuel Everheart, who rising in prominence as a farmer at the Branch, called at the home of Mrs. M. A. Woods on Friday evening.

Enoch Sweeney took a sled load of our citizens to the home of James Ross, at Linden Hall.

Ed. Glenn, who is at present working for Morris Kimport, met with an accident Thursday, while returning home from a sale. The horse he was riding fell, throwing the rider underneath him, injuring his lower limbs so that they could not bear the weight of his body for several days. At the present writing the young man is somewhat better.

Miss Katie Meyer, of Locust Grove, spent last Saturday with her friend, Miss Dora Meyer.

Clem Dale, one of the wide-awake farmers from Houserville, was in town Saturday looking for a farm hand.

The summer normal will begin on April 14th. Prof. J. C. Bryson is to be assisted by W. A. Murray, who is to teach short-hand and is one of the finest instructors in that branch that can be found in this part of the state.

Scott Bricker returned home Monday from Bellefonte, where he has been undergoing treatment for his throat. He was in a very serious condition for a few days and was obliged to take his food through a tube, but at present writing is improving.

Charles Fisher returned home Monday after a stay of several weeks in Philadelphia.

Lemont.

Last Monday was a gala day for the Freshmen of State College. That evening they banqueted at Sunbury, and for once, they all succeeded in getting away without having a battle with the Sophs. Some of them boarded the train at Bellefonte, and the others got on at different points along the route between there and Lemont. They were all armed with heavy clubs, and no doubt would have given the Sophs a hard fight had the latter attempted to stop the boys from going, as has been the custom in past years. Several Freshmen who did not go to the banquet, accompanied them as far as Spring Mills, in order to assist them should the Sophs attempt to interfere with their going.

The boys of the Dramatic Club gave their entertainment at Pine Grove Mills Tuesday evening last.

Edward Armstrong, whose illness has been mentioned several times, is still confined to bed, requiring watchers every night; he is a son of 'Squire Armstrong.

Andrew Gregg, who for the past year has been employed by the Bell Telephone Company as lineman, is at home again.

Rev. Shultz and Harry Dinges drove to Lemont last Sabbath morning, to find that none of the Rev's congregation had courage enough to brave the storm and come out to church.

Linden Hall.

Charles Ishler, of Tusseyville, was entertained at the Worrel residence a few days.

Samuel Goss and family, of Bellefonte, are spending several days at the home of Hale Ross.

Mr. Parker left the tenement house on the Potter farm last week and moved to Lemont.

James Kimport, who was housed up a great part of the winter, is again able to be about.

Despite the extremely inclement weather on Thursday evening, the social at the home of J. H. Ross passed off very pleasantly. About sixty guests were present, and all got out of town before the flood broke; it was well they did, as before morning the house was surrounded by water.

The flood struck this place hard and that before we had recovered from the shock of the one last summer. Almost all the cellars were filled in the lower part of town and some of the houses surrounded by water. Considerable damage was done; perhaps the heaviest loser will be J. H. Ross. The school was closed for the day and the majority of the inhabitants remained indoors until the water subsided.

Rev. Shultz delivered a powerful sermon on Sunday, which was his last sermon before conference; his many friends wish for his return.

Samuel Bloyer visited his brother Frances Monday.

John Weaver, of Centre Hall, was in town Saturday.

Henry Wolf, of Wolf's Store, spent several days among friends and relatives in this section.

Will Felding left several days ago for Brooklyn, New York, where he has obtained a position.

Last Monday evening Claire Stamm became a benedict, being joined in the holy bonds of wedlock to Bessie Horner, of Colyer; her uncle, Andrew Horner, officiating.

Bessie Sharp, a charming young lady of Bellefonte, spent several days recently with her friend, Annie Cole, at this place.

Lung Fever.

By DR. RITER.

This disease is known by the names of lung fever, inflammation of the lungs, and pneumonia. It is an inflammation of the substance of the lungs, or lights, as the butchers call them. It may affect either the right or left lung, or both. It sometimes occurs in the form of congestion of the lungs, inflammation proper never taking place, the lung remaining in a congested state or engorged with blood until the animal dies. In most cases, however, the symptoms of active inflammation will soon be discovered. Inflammation of the lungs is one of the most common and fatal diseases the horse is subject to, and its treatment will put the horse doctor's skill to the severest test. He must understand his case clearly and know what to do and do it with a master's hand. This marks the beginning of the third stage in which the blood is overloaded with poisonous matter, which the lungs have lost their power to remove. The disease does not always present the same symptoms. In what are called sub-acute cases the symptoms are not so violent, but there will always be enough present to indicate the nature of the case. In the congestive type of pneumonia the lungs are gorged with blood; from the first to the last lung fever may be mistaken for pleurisy, but it must not be forgotten that pleurisy and lung fever often exist together and is then called pleuri-pneumonia; indeed a case of either pleurisy or pneumonia can hardly terminate without becoming complicated with each other. Lung fever is very uncertain in its duration; it may terminate fatally in less than eighteen hours, or it may be protracted for many days and then prove fatal, but generally if the case is going to end in death it will be from the second to the fifth day, if it lives over the fifth day it is a favorable sign. Pneumonia frequently terminates in dropsy of the chest; when this takes place it is a close observer who is not deceived by the change of symptoms which occur; the legs and ears become warm, the appetite returns, the horse appears more lively and is thought to be getting well but the coat remains unhealthy and in a few days he is seized with rigors or shiverins; then he has taken a relapse or another attack of lung fever and very soon dies, despite all efforts for his relief.

Worthy Master: In behalf of the Memorial Committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of sister Kate Wagner, we respectfully submit the following:

Whereas, God in his wisdom has, for His own wise purpose, called from her labors upon earth sister Kate Wagner; therefore,

Resolved, That in her death our Order loses a firm friend; the community a most respected, Christian neighbor, and the family a tender, loving wife and mother.

Resolved, That we deeply mourn her loss to us here, but we have an abiding faith that in those higher realms of light and glory her mind finds expression and infinite enjoyment in that sphere of purity and bliss to which we are all hastening.

Resolved, That we extend our fraternal sympathy to the family of our beloved sister and commend them to the protecting care and guidance of our loving Heavenly Father.

Resolved, That a page in our minute book be set apart as a memorial page for our departed sister and these memorials inscribed thereon

Resolved, That a copy of these memorials be sent to the bereaved family and be printed in the Centre Reporter.

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to whither at the north wind's breath;
And stars to set,—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death."

Respectfully Submitted,
MAGGIE S. RHONE.
ALICE DURST.
KATE CONLEY.

Meyer & Musser have just received a fresh supply of **International Stock & Poultry Food.**

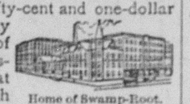
The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles most always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sized bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Great Invention!

The Multo in Parvo
Self-Heating
Smoothing-Iron

IS THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.

In fact, you iron with a stove. You have the fire-box within the iron itself.

Advantages.

SAVES FUEL.
SAVES TIME.
SAVES standing by a hot stove in summer time.

For sale by—

D. M. McCOOL.

FARMERS MILLS, ... PENN.

H. G. STROHMEIER,

CENTRE HALL, ... PENN.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

HIGH GRADE . . .

MONUMENTAL WORK

in all kinds of

Marble AND **Granite.** Don't fail to get my prices.

La Grippe Quickly Cured.

"In the winter of 1898 and 1899 I was taken down with a severe attack of what is called La Grippe," says F. L. Hewett, a prominent druggist of Winfield, Ill. "The only medicine I used was two bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It broke up the cold and stopped the coughing like magic, and I have never since been troubled with Grippe." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon to break up a severe cold and ward off any threatened attack of pneumonia. It is pleasant to take, too, which makes it the most desirable and one of the most popular preparations in use for these ailments. For sale by J. F. Smith, H. F. Rossman, J. B. Fisher's Sons.

Keith's.

A veritable avalanche of comedy is indicated by the Keith announcement there being no less than eleven comedy acts in a bill consisting of fifteen specialties. Judging by the past show performances of these specialists the bill ought to be the best comedy presented in any house in Philadelphia this season. Certainly Keith's has never provided more laughable material in any two previous bills during the past year.

LOOK AND LOOK AGAIN.

OUR

Spring Goods

ARE HERE.

We are not having a Clearing Sale,
But we have received our SPRING GOODS,
And offer you a bargain in the LATEST STYLES OF GOODS Every day.
The prices will surprise you.
ALL COME and Be convinced.

. . H. F. ROSSNAN, . .

Spring Mills, Pa.

GRANT HOOVER

Controls sixteen of the largest Fire and Life Insurance Companies in the world.

The Best is the Cheapest.....

No mutuals; no assessments.

...Money to Loan on First Mortgage

Office in Crider's Stone Building,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Telephone connection.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	80
Rye	50
Corn	60
Old Oats	45
Barley	50

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	22
Eggs	22
Lard	10
Potatoes	75
Side Meat	08
Shoulder	9
Ham	14

SPRING MILLS—O. T. CORMAN.

(In exchange for goods. Cash also paid.)

Eggs	27	Side	07
Butter	20	Tallow	4½
Lard	10	Huckleberries	—
Chickens, 7; cash	8	Apples	75
Ducks	08	Dried Apples	05
Raspberries	—	Potatoes	7
Ham	12	Large Onions	70
Shoulder	9	Beef Hides	06

Danger of Colds and La Grippe.

The greatest danger from colds and la grippe is their resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for these diseases, we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that it is a certain preventive of that dangerous malady. It will cure a cold or an attack of la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by J. F. Smith, H. F. Rossman, J. B. Fisher's Sons.

J. W. Baisor was appointed postmaster at Benore, this county.

All kinds of horse blanke's, from 65 cents up, at Boozers, Centre Hall.

Rebecca Snyder, daughter of Samuel Snyder, is afflicted with the measles.

Write Grant Hoover for prices on insurance. ooo

How to Cure the Grip.

Remain quietly at home and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as directed and a quick recovery is sure to follow. That remedy counteracts any tendency of the grip to result in pneumonia, which is really the only serious danger. Among the tens of thousands who have used it for the grip, not one case has ever been reported that did not recover. For sale by J. F. Smith, H. F. Rossman, J. B. Fisher's Sons.

The Best Assortment of Furniture in Central Penn.

Will be Found at

S. M. CAMPBELL'S, MILLHEIM.

AS SPRING APPROACHES you are no doubt debating where to buy your Furniture, especially those who contemplate starting housekeeping. Let me whisper in your ear—You can find no better place to buy than Millheim. I invite you to come and inspect my stock and prices and you will be convinced that I have THE BEST AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE Found anywhere in the central part of the state, and further, I give you good value for your money. I have been in business for fourteen years, and my motto has always been, "Honesty is the best policy." Every piece I sell you must be as represented, or I will take it back. What more can you ask?

ALL GOODS ARE DELIVERED.

SPECIAL attention given to Enbalming and Directing Funerals.

BELL AND COMMERCIAL PHONES.

KREAMER & SON.

The New Year finds us . . . . . .

Here to Serve You With the Best Goods at the Most Reasonable Prices. . . . . .

You will find we keeep constantly on hand a full line of . . . .

Dry Goods and Groceries,
Fine Notions,
Boots and Shoes,
Rubber Goods,

Or any goods usually found in a general Store. . . . . .

We pay market price for all kinds of Country Produce and will be glad to give you nice, new, clean goods in exchange for the same.

Kreamer & Son, Centre Hall, Pa.

A Toot from the Band Wagon
For those who are in Need of

FURNITURE

Listen to the Music: . . . .

We carry more Furniture in stock than all the furniture stores in Penns Valleys. Listen again: Thirty some Chamber Suits from $14.00 up; 50 some styles of Rockers from $1.00 up; 20 Side Boards from $11.00 up; 25 Couches from $7.50; fine Iron and Brass Bed Steads; Gents' Writing Desk, Cupboards, Centre Tables, Extension Tables, Cribs, Cradles, Mattresses, Pillows, Springs, Clocks, Curtain Poles, and everything kept in a first class furniture store.

Get the prices of others, and come and compare them with ours. We will not take a back seat in prices or furniture. Our motto has always been: Quick sales and small profits.

JOHN SMITH & BRO, Spring Mills.

Dr. Smith's Salve

For all kinds of sores.

Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Tetter.

By Mail, Post Paid, 25 Cents.

DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

C. J. FINKLE

Spring Mills, Pa.

New Store,

New Stock . . . . .

I will be pleased to have a call from all persons wishing to purchase goods in my line. . . . . .

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES.
HARDWARE.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods, and at prices that will surprise you.

You will find the best brands of

FLOUR

are kept by

JOHN S. AUMAN,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Pillsbury Flour and John S. Auman Brand are the best on the market.

BRAN, SHORTS, CHOP & MIDDLINGS always on hand.

Custom chopping done at all times.

I also keep Salt on hand at all times in grain bags or in burlap sacks. Also Baum's Poultry, Horse & Stock Food.

A new flour of entire wheat and superior to Graham flour now in stock.

Highest prices paid for all kinds of grain.

The German Remedy
OTTO'S CURE
Cures throat and lung diseases. Sold by all druggists. 25 & 50 cts.
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption, is
The Cure that Cures
Coughs, Colds, Grippe,

Sold by J. F. Smith, Centre Hall; F. E Wieland Linden Hall; G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

R. D. FOREMAN. WM. F. FLORAY

FOREMAN & FLORAY

(Successors to Geo. W. Ocker,)

—DEALERS IN—

Grain, Coal, Flour, Mill Feed, Salt, Fertilizers, Farming Implements, &c.

We pay the highest cash prices the market will afford for all kinds of grain, and at the same time will offer you goods as mentioned above at the lowest possible prices consistent with the quality of goods.

We make a specialty of

FLOUR

and carry in stock the best brands to be obtained anywhere, including both winter and spring wheat varieties.

In the line of farm implements we offer only the best, including Champion Binders and Mowers, Superior Grain Drills and Bucher & Gibbs

Imperial Plows - - -

Spring Tooth Harrows and One-horse Cultivators. The Champion Binders and Mowers, as well as the Superior Drills, have an established reputation for durability, lightness of draft, ease of operation, and perfection of work Bucher & Gibbs' Plows have been popular since 1830, as the best general purpose plow made. Shares for these plows always on hand. These shares come direct from the factory and are far superior to the home-made ones, both in fit and quality of material.

We most respectfully solicit at least of share your patronage.

IN THE AFTERNOON OF LIFE.

When a feller's eyes are fillin' an' his hair's a turnin' gray
Some folks allow there's danger of his gettin' in the way
Of younger people's pleasures, an' aside he'd orter stand,
When youth an' laughter are a marchin' hand in hand.
They say when starts the fiddle that he shouldn't have the chance
Of showin' those around him "how the young folks used t' dance,"
In truth he ain't expected any spirit t' display
When he finds his eyes are fillin' an' his hair's a turnin' gray.

They say that with his youthful pranks a man should be at "outs,"
An' quiet by the time he's forty-five, er thereabouts,
They wouldn't let a feller have the honest sort o' fun
An' jolly good excitement when a pair o' horses run
A mighty even quarter, on the race-track at the fair.
In fact they say there's no excuse for one a bein' there
An' layin' dignity aside, a man as home should stay,
When he finds his eyes are fillin' an' his hair's a gettin' gray.

Now, mebbe I'm peculiar, but it's jes this way with me:
I'm goin' t' look for pleasure jes as long as I can see!
A few gray hairs won't stop me from a feelin' good, I know;
I'm sure I'd laugh as often if my head was white as snow.
There ain't no sense in being' with enjoyment out-o'-tune
Because the sun sinks lower in your manhood's afternoon;
One orter plan some system t' be happier each day
When he finds his eyes are fillin' an' his hair's a gettin' gray.

—Roy Farrell Greene.

Big Dan.

Dan was a big, jolly Nova Scotian, with a heavy voice and a homely face. He was well liked from the day he joined the gang. The men called him "Big Dan" because he was six feet two inches in height and weighed more than two hundred pounds—nearly all muscle and bone.

Dan was a man of little education, and was a slow thinker, but his energy and the instinct of "common sense" was strong in him.

His working partner, Hubble, was much like Dan in physique, but very different in everything else. He had graduated from one of the larger Western universities the year before with a football record and a good, passing grade in mechanics. Ambitious to learn the business thoroughly, he had started at the bottom to work his way up.

In November John Johnson's gang, in which these men were working, was engaged in raising a forty-wire line over a new coal shed.

The setting of the new and higher poles was quickly accomplished, and Johnson turned his attention to getting the wires up the additional height without crossing or breaking them.

Johnson's knowledge and experience were too limited for the position of responsibility which he was holding. He evolved the idea that as the poles on each side were of extra height, on account of the building, the cross-arms could be raised the additional distance—nearly twenty feet—by sliding them up the new poles without "cutting slack into the wires.

This operation was made particularly difficult by the fact that the position of the wires below made the handling of blocks and tackle of much size almost impossible. It was Johnson's opinion that two men could carry the arms up the poles by main strength, climbing as best they could under their weight.

Dan openly scouted the idea, and Hubble shook his head over it but Johnson was firm. He looked over the little group of men and asked for volunteers. No one moved.

Probably it was the old-time pride of the college man asserting itself; it might have been a sense of duty; at any rate, Hubble put on his spurs at the second call and walked to one of the poles. He stuck his tools into his belt and began climbing, jamming his spurs into the soft pine with shocks that made the insulation rattle. No one followed him. Big Dan, still in doubt, was looking sidewise at the pole.

In three minutes Hubble had the arm unbolted and ready to be raised. He looked down with a smile at the group of men below.

"Coming Dan?" he said.

Dan put on his spurs in silence and went up the pole.

Johnson could not have selected two men better fitted for the task than these two. Both were of almost the same height and weight, and were the most powerful men in the gang. They had been trained, however, in entirely different schools. Dan's was the strength which comes with a hard life in the lumber camps. Hubble was fresh from the football field.

They swung under the arm and went up with it, slowly. Progress at first did not require great effort, but as they increased the distance from the pole below, the slack in the neighboring sections of wire was rapidly exhausted. Hubble called a halt when they were half-way up.

"Hold her a minute, Dan! This is no race!"

"Gettin' tired already?" asked Dan. "Expected better of you than that."

"I'm not tired yet. But hold your wind," answered Hubble; "you'll need it."

Again they started upward. The light braaze sang through the tightening wires in a steadily heightening key. The ties on the neighboring poles were twisting with the strain.

The pressure upon the spur-shanks was so great that they bent from the men's legs, and the straps seemed to wear into the bones of their knees. If any strap broke both men would fall.

Johnson, on the ground below, saw his mistake now, and called to the men to stop. But it was too late. While it is possible to get a good grip with the spurs on creosoted pine coming up a pole, it is a different story when a man is going down with a heavy load.

At the first step downward the spurs would probably have cut out, and both men would have fallen. Falling from where they were then would mean death, for they were working directly above the top of the old pole.

"Can ye stand it the rest of the way up?" he panted anxiously.

"Yes," was the answer, the same old, unflinching desire to reach the goal asserting itself.

Again they advanced. Only two feet remained, but they were much the most difficult and most dangerous of the entire distance. The blackened pine wood curled from beneath the men's spurs; the strain was telling there. At each step the spurs slid gradually down the pole, and fresh grips must be taken every instant.

Then Hubble's knowledge of the value of organized effort came to his aid. Hitherto they had been taking the arm up one end at a time.

"Let's pull together, Dan. Ready pull! Ready, pull!"

At each of these mad efforts eight or ten inches were gained, so that the arm was practically in place; but the most difficult task of all remained. Although the bolt was already placed in the pole, it must be driven through the hole in the cross-arm. One of the two men must hold his end of the arm with one hand while striking. Hubble volunteered again.

"Clinch your left arm over the cross-arm," he said. "Support it on your shoulder as much as you can, and hold my left hand around the pole while I strike."

Dan did so. Hubble lifted the hand-ax from his belt, and leaned in close to sight the bolt.

"About two inches farther up. Ready, pull! Too far! Let it down! Easy. Now it's in the notch; hold it there!"

With that he swung at the bolt head with all his might, supporting his end of the cross-arm with his left shoulder, and relying upon Dan to keep him on the pole.

The axe fell true. The bolt shot through the arm, and their hard task was over. But in swinging the heavy ax Hubble had involuntarily followed it with his weight and his two hundred pounds were suddenly thrown upon a single spur. The strain was too great, and in an instant it had cut out of the wood, and he fell.

The whole thing occurred in a second or less. Before the bolt was fairly through the arm his spur was out, and Big Dan still grasped his left hand. When Hubble fell he swung clear of the pole and twisted Dan around, so that his spurs cut out also. Dan now found himself hanging by his left elbow to a loosely bolted cross-arm, kept horizontal only by its square notch in the pole and its unbolted braces. He was twenty feet above the old pole with its rough, jagged top and it network of insulators, pins and wires; and a two hundred pound man was hanging to his right hand.

The sudden swing unnerved Hubble completely, and he glanced up at Dan, his face blanched with fear.

"Dan, can you hold me?" he cried.

Dan did not answer. The same question had occurred to him, and he was debating it as fast as his naturally slow brain would allow. The situation demanded quick thought, for Dan was well-nigh exhausted by his severe exertion.

He looked down, first at Hubble, hanging there pale and motionless, and then at the top of the pole directly below him. Then he began swinging Hubble slowly back and forth toward the pole from which he had fallen. The men below saw the agony this effort brought him, for the rocking came upon his elbow, and the sharp-cornered cross-arm tore it cruelly. Wider and wider became the swing of this human pendulum, every movement torturing the man above.

Dan's face was now upturned, and the men on the ground could not see the agony expressed there. Johnson, fearful of the injury which might reach the men by reason of his folly, was trying to get some spurs adjusted to come to their help. The whole event, however, occurred in so short a space that it was over by the time he reached the first arm of the lower pole.

Dan had swung Hubble so far that the latter touched the pole with his feet. One more effort, and he caught with his knees, set his spurs in an instant, and held. Dan felt himself relieved of the weight, and knew that Hubble was safe, then he swung back without his load, his strength left him at the same instant and he dropped.

The impetus of the backward swing threw him clear of the pole below, but he struck the topmost arm upon his right hip. Johnson, who had just arrived at that point, reached him in an instant, and balanced him over the wires until the men could lower him with tackle.

They found his right leg broken at the hip, and his left arm so lacerated that the bone was visible through the torn muscles. It was six months—long, weary ones to an active man—before Dan went up a pole again.

The accident cost Johnson his place, and was the means of getting Dan the subforemanship.—Youth's Companion.

HANGING LAKE, COLORADO.

An Interesting Body of Water Up in the Rocky Mountains.

Hanging Lake is generally known as Dead Horse Lake, a name as inappropriate as it is possible to imagine, for the reason that no kind of a horse could possibly get up into the lake. This lake is situated about one mile from the canon known as Dead Horse Canon, which is opposite Shoshone station on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, eleven miles from Glenwood Springs.

It is one of the most beautiful lakes the mind can conceive of. The water is clear as the most perfect crystal. The minutest object lying on the bottom of the lake can be seen as well as an object floating on the surface. The depth is from two to probably 100 feet. This lake hangs in the corner of two perpendicular walls of rock which seem to tower 2,000 or more feet above it. The outer wall of the lake from one cliff to the other is circular in general form with a zig-zag edge from three inches to six in width, formed by the vegetation which has grown there and then become petrified by the water of the lake running over it. From the appearance of the wall it is growing and confining more water within its enclosure.

There are trees lying in the lake that are covered with lime, showing every limb, knot or indenture, no matter how small or great the indenture may be. There is no sign of animal life in the lake or anywhere around it. It is very doubtful whether it freezes over in the winter, for it is fed from an immense spring gushing out of the rocks several hundred feet above it. Underneath the lake are several caves that are some twenty feet long and ten feet wide and high enough for a man to walk upright in. But you will certainly receive a shower bath before you climb over the rocks and get where it is dry.

From the mouth of the canon to the lake are some very wonderful things. There are parts of petrified trees, broken stalactites of various sizes which have lain there unmolested for centuries perhaps. There are skeletons of the buffalo that have perished or that have been driven over the high cliffs in the midst of a terrible snowstorm long years ago, bunches of leaves that have gathered themselves together by a rock or bush lying in the little stream of lime water aand have themselves become rock, and the size and form are as perfect as the leaves that grow on the trees the past summer.

About one-half mile from the mouth of the canon is a very large lime rock that formed itself around a large tree so long ago that the tree has decayed and passed out of existence, but the prints of the bark are as perfect on the inside of the hole in the rock as they were the day they were formed. From the appearance of the bark signs it was a red spruce tree about fourteen inches in diameter. There are several limb holes in the rock that are as perfect as the tree hole.

A few feet below there is another rock showing that it grew around a tree while it was standing up, but from some cause unknown to man the rock has been parted where the tree was enclosed and only the form of the tree body about four feet from the ground is left in the side of the rock.

Dead Horse Canon is certainly a canon of wonders. There may lie hidden between those massive walls of rock some bodies of the buffalo that are petrified. From surface indications there have been hundreds of them perished there. Some of the old heads that are there show that the animal was of great size. Some of the bones have lain there for ages while others are in a good state of preservation—Glenwood Advance.

Ancient Choristers.

One of the most remarkable clubs of modern times has its headquarters in Alameda, Cal. It is known as the "Old Men's Singing Club," no one being admitted to it who has not the gift of song and who has not passed at least his sixty-fifth birthday. The club has 101 members, with an aggregate age of 6,666 years. The only woman artist was the Senora Benina Barone, aged 103 years, who danced and sang "La Tolla." This old Spanish woman was born in Mexico in 1798; she danced in the Spanish City of Mexico while in the first blush of womanhood, and the picturesque cavaliers of those times pelted her with roses. To the tinkling accompaniment of a guitar they sang love songs underneath her window. Those, she says, were merry days. The weary feet, which at their owner's request danced once more in order that a few extra dollars might be added to the fund for the poor, were as light as in the bygone days, and if the aged voice quavered no one noticed it.—The Strand.

Sheep From Iceland.

One of the principal industries of the far-off, semi-Arctic island of Iceland is sheep raising. Last year no less than 52,762 Iceland sheep were exported to England. There were also exported from the island during 1901 3,521 ponies. The island is a Danish possession.

Revolutionize through the ballot-box.—Lincoln.

A SEA OF MOULTEN ROCK

ONCE COVERED 200,000 SQUARE MILES OF THIS COUNTRY.

Washington, Oregon, and a Large Part of Idaho Were Once Overrun—Examined by the Geological Survey With Reference to Its Water Supply.

A lava sea 200,000 square miles in extent and upward of 4,000 feet deep is not usually thought of as forming a part of the United States, yet nearly the whole of Washington, Oregon, and a large part of Idaho were once overrun by such a sea of molten rock, the widespread remains of which form most of their surface today. Into the ancient lava beds the rivers have cut profound canons several thousand feet deep, some of which, notably that of the Snake, even rival the Grand Canon of Colorado, except in brilliancy of rock coloring.

Between the rivers, on the upland plains the country is a series of rolling plateaus on which the soil is thick and rich. Here is the great wheat-growing country of the Northwest, large areas being particularly adapted to agriculture. One of the greatest needs of the section, however, is a larger supply of water for irrigation in the Summer season, for stock and for town and city needs. Thick layers of gravel and water-bearing rocks are known to lie between the lava sheets, and it is from these that water is looked for.

During the Summer of 1900 the United States Geological Survey, through Prof. Israel C. Russell, made a detailed examination of Nez Perce County, Idaho, a typical portion of the lava covered country, with special reference to its water supply. The results of this investigation have just been published by the Geological Survey in its series of water supply and irrigation papers.

Besides explanation of the geology of the region on which the water supply depends, the paper contains suggestions of the localities where water is likely to be found, explains the principles for the occurrence or artesian waters and gives practical suggestions for testing wells during the process of boring. Mention is also made of the useful building stones to be found in the section, including the native limestones, whose value for the manufacture of cement is explained, and the probable location of the precious metals, such as gold, silver and copper, is discussed. The paper may be had on application to the director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington.

As a part of the water resources of the country the United States Geological Survey is studying the wonderful Florida springs and lakes from which most of the rivers of the state have their rise. Kissingen Springs, in Polk County, is one of these. The water has a temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit and is strongly impregnated with sulphur, iron and other ingredients that characterize artesian waters in that region.

The spring is evidently a natural artesian well. The water all comes from one point, gushing up vertically with great force through a circular orifice in the bottom of the basin, and although the basin is thirty feet deep or more the force is so great that the water directly over the orifice is considerably higher than the surface of the lake at the banks. While swimming in this delightful pool it is found to be exceedingly difficult to keep in a position over this spring boil and impossible to sink in the water at that point. The outflow of the spring as measured by the hydrographers of the Geological Survey was found to be 14,000 gallons each minute.

From $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 worth of fruit products are yearly shipped from southern California, a country which was in many places almost a desert until water was applied to it from its numerous streams.

There are still large tracts west of the Missouri river amounting to millions of acres which are awaiting development through the application of water. In time these lands will be the homes of large populations, adding their share to the business and development of the country when the rivers which run through them are used to make the land fit for agriculture and life. Many of these streams are now being studied by the hydrographers of the United States Geological Survey as a part of the water resources of the whole country and the facts concerning their flow and high and low water conditions are being collected which will be needed as demands are made upon their waters for the development of the adjacent lands. —Indianapolis Journal.

An Old Superstition.

Superstition connected with the seventh child of a seventh child is commemorated by a tombstone in a village church yard near Bridgewater, Somerset. This inscription runs: 'Sacred to the memory of Doctress Annie Pounsberry, who departed this life December 11, 1813, aged seventy-three years. Stand still and consider the wondrous works of God." "Doctress" was not merely an epithet, but a baptismal name, for she was a seventh daughter, and was, therefore, credited with powers of healing. She practiced in herbs and charms. For ring's evil this was her prescription: "Take the legs of a toad. Bake and grind them to powder with pestle and mortar. Place the powder in a bag round the neck of the sufferer."—London Chronicle.

The highest point in New York City is at Ocean Terrace and Tood Hill road, in Richmond borough, 409 feet above tidewater.

SIGNALS INSIDE LOCOMOTIVES.

Austrian Invention to Keep Warning Before the Engineer's Eyes.

A new and highly interesting system of preventing railway accidents has been invented by Herr Bartelmus, an Austrian electrician, says a Vienna telegram in the London Chronicle. Herr Bartelmus announced it at last night's sitting of the Austrian Railway Officials' Club. The inventor employs a single electric current in order that a stopping or moving engine may transmit signals to the stations and signal boxes and vice versa. The invention, it is said, makes it possible to prevent accidents arising from trains meeting one another, from an express train running into the back of a goods train, or from leaving some carriages or trucks behind. The invention would further prevent one train colliding with another standing at the platform, or with a single truck or coach; likewise it would obviate accidents arising from opening the wrong points, or from the imperfect closing of them, to mention only the commonest causes of catastrophes.

Herr Bartelmus exhibited a model of his apparatus, and explained its working and construction. Before the engine driver there burns a white glow lamp to signify that the electric apparatus is in action. Should there be an obstruction on the line, a green lamp would take the place of the white one as soon as the train got within 2,400 metres of the obstacle, and at the same time a loud bell would begin to ring. The green light signifies "drive slowly." If the engine driver ignored that signal and the train got within 1,200 metres of the object, the green light would go out and a red one appear, the latter being the signal for stopping the train. But if the driver did not stop, but approached the obstruction within about 600 metres Herr Bartelmus' apparatus would automatically either shut off steam or else apply the brakes and stop the train in time.

When a train leaves the station bells are rung at the next two signal boxes, and possibly electric lamps are lighted, and a special apparatus indicates to these signalmen over which line the train is to travel. The advantage of this apparatus is that it enables officials at the station or signalmen to signal in time to an approaching train to stop. On the signal baxes an ingenious arrangement would be put up which would automatically prevent a train from proceeding should another train have stopped in the middle of the block, even though an attempt were made to alter the danger signals. Likewise, when a train approached any points it would be automatically set them right and would keep them locked until it had passed, thus preventing any unauthorized person from altering them.

FLOATING ISLANDS.

One Island, Covering Two Acres, Seen in the Gulf Stream.

Of all the passengers carried by ocean currents floating islands are the most interesting, says Ainslee's Magazine. Many of them have been found voyaging on the Atlantic. These islands were originally parts of low-lying river banks which broke away under stress of storm or flood and floated out to sea. The Orinoco, the Amazon, the La Platta and other tropical rivers often send forth such pieces of their shores. Some of the bits of land are of large size and carry animals, insects and vegetation, even at times including trees, the roots of which serve to hold the land intact, while their branches and leaves serve as sails for the wind. Generally the waves break up these islands shortly after they put to sea, but sometimes, under favorable conditions, they travel long distances.

The longest voyage of a floating island, according to Government records, took place in 1892. This island was first seen off Florida, and apparently it had an area of two acres. It bore no trees, but it was thickly covered with bushes, and in one place it was thirty feet high above the sea level. It was in the Gulf stream, traveling slowly and with occasional undulations to show where the ground swell was working beneath it. Probably it got away from its river anchorage in the spring of the year, for toward the latter part of July it had reached the latitude of Wilmington, Del. No large animal life had been seen on it, though there must have been myriads of the small creeping things which abound in the tropics. By the end of August it had passed Cape Cod and was veering toward the Grand banks. It followed the steamer lane routes quite accurately, and several vessels reported it. One month later it was in midocean, northwest of Azores, and its voyage evidently was beginning to tell on it. It was much smaller and less compact. It was not seen again, and probably it met destruction in the October gales. But it had traveled at least 1,000 miles, and if, as was thought, it came from the Orinoco, it must have covered twice that distance. It is quite possible that floating islands larger than this one, under more favoring circumstances, might during the past ages have made the complete journey from America to Europe or Africa and so brought about a distribution of animal species. Of course, it is not absolutely certain that this island went to pieces in October. It might, though this is not probable, have floated down into the region of clams and seaweed, where is would longer be preserved.

The New Zealand government is to teach swimming and life saving in its public schools.

BUDGET OF FUN

THE YOUNG MAN'S DILEMMA.

There was a young man named Ignatius
Who lived in an attic quite spacious.
When he tore his apparel
He'd sit in a barrel
Until he could mend 'em—My gracious!—Indianapolis News.

NO PROTECTION.

First Lady—Dear me, I never say Mrs. Potts look so pale.

Second Lady—Nor I; she's probably been out in the wet without an umbrella.—Pearson's Weekly.

TRIED TO EXPLAIN IT.

Mr. Fatley—Yes, I'm a self-made man.

Prof. Studiosis—Er—um—get the material at a bargain sale?—Chicago News.

AN ENTERTAINING TALKER.

She—You say she is an entertaining talker?

He—Oh, my, yes! She can entertain herself for hours at a time—Yonkers Statesman.

AN INTERLOPER'S EXPLANATION.

"Now, then," cried the deep-voiced woman," what has made female suffrage possible?"

"Male sufferance," replied the rude man who had no business to be there at all.—Philadelphia Press.

LABOR.

"Do you thing a member of Congress really earns his salary?" asked the inquisitive person.

"Of course I do," answered the newly elected statesman. "You have no idea what a lot of work it is to convince your constituents that you are working.—Washington Star.

PHYSICAL PECULIARITIES.

"They say," he said more for the purpose of starting a conversation than anything else, "that American girls have large feet."

"Yes," she answered, "and it is becoming pretty well known that some of the American boys wear very small hats."—Chicago Record-Herald.

AN URGENT CASE.

When the doctor's telephone rang late one night he went to the instrument himself and received an urgent appeal from two fellow practitioners to come down to the club for a quiet game.

"Emily dear," he said, turning to his wife, "I am called out again, and it appears to be a very serious case, for there are two doctors already in attendance.—New York Times.

HOME INDUSTRY.

"I had no idea that my gambling at Monte Carlo would create so much of a sensation," said the very rich American.

"Well," said the friend, "there is a strong local sentiment in America. People couldn't understand why, if you were determined to gamble for high stakes, you should not leave the money is Wall street."—Washington Star.

NEVER HIT HIM AT ALL.

The Judge—What did you hit this man with anyway?

Prisoner—I didn't hit 'im with' annything, yer honor.

The Judge—But look at him. He's in a horrible condition. Surely you didn't do that with your fists.

Prisoner—No, yer honor. I ketched 'im be the heels and bumped 'im again a brick wall a few times. But I didn't hit 'im wit' annything wanst.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A MAN WITH A MOTIVE

"I'll go to dinner with you," said the friend, "on one condition. You must assure me that there won't be any special preparation on my account."

"Well," said Mr. Meekton, "of course, it is just as you say, but it's a bit of a disappointment. It is only by inviting a friend now and then that I can vary the monotony of tea, biscuits and marmalade for our evening repast."—Washington Star.

HIS SUBTERFUGE.

The patient was very talkative, and the doctor thought the consultation would never end. Finally he requested the lady to put out her tongue, and silence reigned while the doctor went on writing. When he had finished the prescription he handed it to her, and, reaching for his hat, started for the door.

"But, doctor," reproachfully exclaimed the lady, "you have not looked at my tongue yet!"

"That's all right," calmly responded the doctor, "I only wanted to finish the prescription."—New York Times.

SORRY HE SPOKE.

He was in the parlor of a St. Louis residence while his fiancee was playing a Chopin sonata on the piano. Her mother was seated almost opposite her future son-in-law, and when the proper opportunity presented itself she said:

"Don't you think Edna has a great ear for music?"

"I certainly do," replied the young man. "If you'd stretch a few strings across it would make a lovely guitar——"

But he never finished his sentence.—New York Herald.

THE MANY TEMPTATIONS.

Dr. Talmage Says the Assailants of Virtue and Honesty Are Numerous.

Needs For Divine Protection—God's Grace Bringeth Salvation.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A familiar illustration from the barnyard is employed in this discourse by Dr. Talmage to show the comfort and protection that heaven affords to all trusting souls. The text is Matthew xxiii, 37, "Even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not."

Jerusalem was in sight as Christ came to the crest of Mount Olivet, a height of 700 feet. The splendors of the religious capital of the whole earth irradiated the landscape. There is the temple. Yonder is the king's palace. Spread out before His eyes are the pomp, wealth, the wickedness and the coming destruction of Jerusalem, and He bursts into tears at the thought of the obduracy of a place that He would gladly have saved and apostrophizes, saying, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not?"

Why did Christ select hen and chickens as a simile? Next to the appositeness of the comparison, I think it was to help all public teachers in the matter of illustration to get down off their stilts and use comparisons that all can understand. The plainest bird on earth is the barnyard fowl. Its only adornments are the red comb in its head-dress and the wattles under the throat. It has no grandeur of genealogy. All we know is that its ancestors came from India, some of them from a height of 4000 feet on the sides of the Himalayas. It has no pretension of nest like the eagle's eyrie. It has no lustre of plumage like the goldfinch. Possessing anatomy that allows flight, yet about the last thing it wants to do is to fly, and in retreat uses foot almost as much as wing. Musicians have written out in musical scale the song of lark and robin redbreast and nightingale, yet the hen of my text hath nothing that could be taken for a song, but only cluck and cackle. Yet Christ in the text uttered while looking upon doomed Jerusalem declares that what He had wished for that city was like what the hen does for her chickens.

Christ was thus simple in His teachings, and yet how hard it is for us who are Sunday-school instructors and editors and preachers and reformers and those who would gain the ears of audiences to attain that heavenly and divine art of simplicity! We have to run a course of literary disorders as children a course of physical disorders. We come out of school and college loaded down with Greek mythologies and out of the theological seminary weighed down with what the learned fathers said, and we fly with wings of eagles and flamingoes and albatrosses, and it takes a good while before we can come down to Christ's similitudes, the candle under the bushel, the salt that has lost its savor, the net thrown into the sea, the spittle on the eyes of the blind man and the hen and chickens.

I am in warm sympathy with the unpretentious old fashioned hen because, like most of us, she has to scratch for a living. She knows at the start the lesson which most people of good sense are slow to learn—that the gaining of a livelihood implies work, and that successes do not lie on the surface, but are to be upturned by positive and continuous effort. The reason that society and the church and the world are so full of failures, so full of loafers, so full of deadbeats is because people are not wise enough to take the lesson which any hen would teach them that if they would find for themselves and for those dependent upon them anything worth having they must scratch for it. Solomon said, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard." I say, Go to the hen, thou sluggard. In the Old Testament God compares Himself to an eagle stirring up her nest, and in the New Testament the Holy Spirit is compared to a descending dove, but Christ in a sermon that began with cutting sarcasm for hypocrites and ends with the paroxysm of pathos in the text compares Himself to a hen.

One day in the country we saw sudden consternation in the behavior of old Dominick. Why the hen should be so disturbed we could not understand. We looked about to see if a neighbor's dog were invading the farm. We looked up to see if a storm cloud were hovering. We could see nothing on the ground that could terrorize, and we could see nothing in the air to ruffle the feathers of the hen, but the loud, wild, affrighted cluck which brought all her brood at full run under her feathers made us look again around and above us, when we saw that high up and far away there was a rapacious bird wheeling round and round and down and down, and not seeing us as we stood in the shadow, it came nearer and lower until we saw its beak was curved from base to tip and it had two flames of fire for eyes, and it was a hawk. But all the chickens were under old Dominick's wings, and either the bird of prey caught a glimpse of us or not able to find the brood huddled under wing, darted back into the clouds.

So Christ calls with great earnestness to all the young. Why, what is the matter? It is bright sunlight, and there can be no danger. Health is theirs. A good home is theirs. Plenty of food is theirs. Prospect of long life is theirs. But Christ continues to call, calls with more emphasis and urges haste and says not a second ought to be lost. Oh, do tell us what is the matter. Ah, now I see; there are hawks of temptation in the air, there are vultures wheeling for their prey, there are beaks of death ready to plunge, there are claws of allurement ready to clutch. Now I see the peril. Now I understand the urgency. Now I see the only safety. Would that Christ might this day take our sons and daughters into His shelter "as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wing."

The fact is that the most of them will never mind the shelter unless while they are chickens. It is a simple matter of inexorable statistics that most of those who do not come to Christ in youth never come at all. What chance is there for the young without divine protection? There are the grogshops, there are the gambling hells, there are the infidelities and immoralities of spiritualism, there are the bad books, there are the impurities, there are the business rascalities, and so numerous are these assailants that it is a wonder that honesty and virtue are not lost arts. The birds of prey, diurnal and nocturnal, of the natural world are ever on the alert. They are assassins of the sky; they have varieties of taste. The eagle prefers the flesh of the living animals; the vulture prefers the carcass; the falcon kills with one stroke, while other styles of beak give prolongation of torture. And so the temptations of this life are various.

Fathers, mothers, older brothers and sisters and Sabbath-school teachers, be quick and earnest and prayerful and importunate and get the chickens under wing. May the Sabbath schools of America and Great Britain within the next three months sweep all their scholars into the kingdom. Whom they have now under charge is uncertain. Concerning that scrawny, puny child that lay in the cradle many years ago, the father dead, many remarked, "What a mercy if the Lord would take the child?" And the mother really thought so too. But what a good thing that God spared that child, for it became world renowned in Christian literature and one of God's most illustrious servants—John Todd.

My hearers, if we secure the present and everlasting welfare of our children, most other things belonging to us are of but little comparative importance. Alexander the Great allowed his soldiers to take their families with them to war, and he accounted for the bravery of his men by the fact that many of them were born in camp and were used to warlike scenes from the start. Would God that all the children of our day might be born into the army of the Lord!

But we all need the protecting wing. If you had known when you entered upon manhood or womanhood what was ahead of you, would you have dared to undertake life? How much you have been through! With most life has been a disappointment. They tell me so. They have not attained that which they expected to attain. They have not had the physical and mental vigor they expected or they have met with rebuffs which they did not anticipate. You are not at forty or fifty or sixty or seventy or eighty years of age where you thought you would be. I do not know any one except myself to whom life has been a happy surprise. I never expected anything, and so when anything came in the shape of human favor or comfortable position or widening field of work it was to me a surprise. I was told in the theological seminary by some of my fellow students that I never would get anybody to hear me preach unless I changed my style, so that when I found that some people did come to hear me it was a happy surprise. But most people, according to their own statement, have found life a disappointment. Indeed, we all need shelter from its tempests.

The wings of my text suggest warmth, and that is what most folks want. The fact is that this is a cold world whether you take it literally or figuratively. We have a big fireplace called the sun, and it has a very hot fire, and the stokers keep the coals well stirred up, but much of the year we cannot get near enough to this fireplace to get warmed. This world's extremities are cold all the time. Forget not that it is colder at the South Pole than at the North Pole, and that the Arctic is not so destructive as the Antarctic. Once in awhile the Arctic will let explorers come back, but the Antartic hardly ever. When at the South Pole a ship sails in, the door of ice is almost sure to be shut against its return. So life to many millions of people at the south and many millions of people at the north is a prolonged shiver.

But when I say that this is a cold world I chiefly mean figuratively. If you want to know what is the meaning of the ordinary term of receiving the "cold shoulder," get out of money and try to borrow. The conversation may have been almost tropical for luxuriance of thought and speech, but suggest your necessities and see the thermometer drop to fifty degrees below zero, and in that which till a moment before had been a warm room. Take what is an unpopular position on some public question and see your friends fly as chaff before a windmill. As far as myself is concerned, I have no word of complaint, but I look off day by day and see communities freezing out men and women of whom the world is not worthy. Now it takes after one and now after another. It becomes popular to depreciate and defame and execrate and lie about some people. This is the best world I ever got into, but it is the meanest world that some people ever got into. The worst thing that ever happened to them was their cradle, and the best thing that will ever happen to them will be their grave.

Thus at sundown, lovingly, safely, completely, the hen broods her young. So, if we are the Lord's, the evening of our life will come. The heats of the day will have passed. There will be shadows, and we cannot see as far. The work of life will be about ended. The hawks of temptation that hovered in the sky will have gone to the woods and folded their wings. Sweet silences will come. The air will be redolent with the breath of whole arbors of promises sweeter than jasmine or evening primrose. The air may be a little chill, but Christ will call us, and we will know the voice and heed the call, and we will come under the wings for the night, the strong wings, the soft wings, the warm wings, and without fear and in full sense of safety, and then we will rest from sundown to sunrise, "as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wing."

My text has its strongest application for people who were born in the country, wherever you may now live, and that is the majority of you. You cannot hear my text without having all the rustic scenes of the old farmhouse come back to you. Good old days they were. You knew nothing much of the world, for you had not seen the world. By law of association you cannot recall the brooding hen and her chickens without seeing also the barn and the haymow and the wagon shed and the house and the room where you played and the fireside with the big back-log before which you sat and the neighbors and the burial and the wedding and the deep snowbanks, and hear the village bell that called you to worship and seeing the horses which, after pulling you to church, stood around the old clapboarded meeting house, and those who sat at either end of the church pew and, indeed, all the scenes of your first fourteen years, and you think of what you were then and of what you are now and all these thoughts are aroused by the sight of the old hen-coop. Some of you had better go back and start again. In thought return to that place and hear the cluck and see the outspread feathers and come under the wing and make the Lord your portion and shelter and warmth, preparing for everything that may come, and so avoid being classed among those described by the closing words of my text, "as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not." Ah, that throws the responsibility upon us. "Ye would not." Alas, for the "would nots!" If the wandering broods of the farm heed not their mother's call and risk the hawk and dare the freshet and expose themselves to the frost and storm, surely their calamities are not the mother's fault. "Ye would not!" God would, but how many would not?

When a good man asked a young woman who had abandoned her home and who was deploring her wretchedness why she did not return, the reply was: "I dare not go home. My father is so provoked he would not receive me home." "Then," said the Christian man, "I will test this." And so he wrote to the father, and the reply came back, and in a letter marked outside "Immediate" and inside saying, "Let her come at once; all is forgiven." So God's invitation for you is marked "Immediate" on the outside, and inside it is written, "He will abundantly pardon." Oh, ye wanderers from God and happiness and home and heaven, come under the sheltering wing. A vessel in the Bristol Channel was nearing the rocks called the Steep Holmes. Under the tempest the vessel was unmanageable, and the only hope was that the tide would change before she struck the rocks and went down, and so the captain stood on the deck, watch in hand. Captain and crew and passengers were pallid with terror. Taking another look at his watch and another look at the sea, he shouted: "Thank God, we are saved! The tide has turned! One minute more and we would have struck the rocks!" Some of you have been a long while drifting in the tempest of sin and sorrow and have been making for the breakers. Thank God, the tide has turned. Do you not feel the lift of the billow? The grace of God that bringeth salvation has appeared to your soul, and, in the words of Boaz Ruth, I commend you to "the Lord God of Israel, under whose wings thou hast come to trust."

[Copyright, 1902, L. Klopsch.]

ANOTHER GRAND REPORT FROM HIS MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD, AT PORTSMOUTH, ENGLAND.

Where Upwards of 10,000 Men Are Constantly Employed.

Sometime ago the Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette published a most thrilling and remarkable experience of the wife of Mr. Frederick Payne, himself connected with the Portsmouth Dockyard for many years. The report produced a great sensation, not only in Portsmouth, but throughout the country, being considered of sufficient importance for reproduction and editorial comment by the leading Metropolitan and Provincial Press of England, as showing the marvelous powers which St. Jacobs Oil possesses as a cure for Rheumatism, its application having effected a perfect cure in the case of Mrs. Payne, after having been a helpless cripple and given up by several physicians.

We have now further evidence of its intrinsic value as a Pain Conqueror. Our readers will do well to follow the intelligent and highly interesting details as given in Mrs. Rabbets' own words:

To the Proprietors St. Jacobs Oil:

Gentlemen—My husband, who is a shipwright in His Majesty's Dockyard, met with an accident to his ankle and leg, spraining both so badly that his leg turned black from his knee to his toes. The Dr. said it would be months before he could put his foot to the ground, and it was doubtful whether he would ever get proper use of his leg again.

A few days after the accident I had a book left at the door telling about St. Jacobs Oil, so I procured a bottle from our chemist, Mr. Arthur Creswell, 379 Commercial Road. I began to use St. Jacobs Oil, and you may guess my surprise, when, in about another week from that date, my husband could not only stand, but could even walk about, and in three weeks from the time I first used the Oil my husband was back at work, and everybody talking about his wonderful recovery. This is not all. Seeing what St. Jacobs Oil could do gave me faith in your Vogeler's Curative Compound, also favourably mentioned in the book left at my house. I determined to try the compound on my little girl, who was suffering from a dreadful skin disease, the treatment of which has cost me large sums of money in going from one doctor to another with her all to no purpose.

She has taken two bottles of Vogeler's Curative Compound, and one would now hardly take her for the same child, her skin has got such a nice healthy colour after the sallow look she has always had.

I shall never cease to be thankful for the immense benefit we have derived from these two great remedies of yours. I think it a duty to recommend these medicines now I have proved their value.

(Signed) ELIZABETH S. RABBETS,
93 Grafton Street, Mile End, Landport, Portsmouth, England.

A liberal free sample of Vogeler's Compound will be sent by addressing St. Jacobs Oil Ltd., Baltimore.

The above honest, straightforward statement of Mrs. Rabbets' evidence is stronger and far more convincing than pages of paid advertisements, which, though in themselves attractive, yet lack that convincing proof which Mrs. Rabbets' description of her own experience supplies. St. Jacobs Oil has a larger sale throughout the world than that of all other remedies for outward application combined, and this can only be accounted for from the fact of its superiority over all others.

Some people are such natural born liars that they look ashamed of themselves every time they are caught telling the truth.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home, in New York. Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y.

The average man returns a borrowed umbrella when it's worn out and he wants another.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Practice makes perfect, but it doesn't require much practice to make a perfect fool.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

When a fellow carries a picture in his watch there is usually a woman in the case.

We refund 10c. for every package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYE that fails to give satisfaction. Monroe Drug Co., Unionville, Mo.

New York City is the chief manufacturing city in the United States.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900

That man is lacking in diplomacy who tries to guess a woman's age.

Lonesome All Round.

The ark had been about ten days on its journey, and the occupants were by this time well acquainted.

"It's a dreary time," said one of the two fleas. "Here we are compelled to satisfy ourselves with but two dogs to live upon."

"I'm getting lonesome," said one dog to the other. "There are not enough fleas to lend zest to life, and the microbes are all camped on the two cats."

Chicago Repiers.

"I see that those Chicago men who kissed King Edward's hand wore little swords at the time. Did they signify anything?"

"I think not. My impression is that they were merely a little finer quality of the ordinary stockyard knives."

Not Like the Old Fashioned Kind.

Oldest Inhabitant—We don't have anysuch winters now as we had when we were boys.

Next Oldest—No, but we have a whole lot more rheumatism, which make 'em worse.

Has No Painless Headaches.

He—You have a headache, you say?

She—Yes, I have.

He—Do you suffer much from headache?

She—Yes; always when I have it.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Ship rats, which are propagators of the plague, have been thoroughly exterminated at Marseilles by the use of liquid carbonic acid.

Best For the Bowels.
No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

The rich man traveling abroad doesn't have to be a linguist. Money talks in every language.

A Noted Teacher.
Prof. Walter Wilson, of the Savannah High School, says: "I feel it my duty to testify to the wonderful curative properties of Tetterine. It cured in a few days my son, whose feet were affected with stubborn skin trouble, after using other remedies without any benefit." 50c. a box by mail from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga., if your druggist don't keep it.

If ignorance were bliss, what a lot of people would be happy.

Coughs

"My wife had a deep-seated cough for three years. I purchased two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, large size, and it cured her completely."
J. H. Burge, Macon, Col.

Probably you know of cough medicines that relieve little coughs, *all coughs, except deep ones!*
The medicine that has been curing the worst of deep coughs for sixty years is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO. Lowell, Mass.

Poor Soils

are made richer and more productive and rich soils retain their crop-producing powers, by the use of fertilizers with a liberal percentage of

Potash.

Write for our books—sent *free*—which give all details.
GERMAN KALI WORKS,
53 Nassau Street, New York City.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

It Worked.

"Ah," mused the absent-minded man, "here is a string tied about my finger. Now, what could my wife have wanted that to remind me of? Let me see."

He thought for some time, but could not decide what it might have been, so he said:

"I'll go home and ask her what it was."

At the door he was met by his wife, and he immediately asked her.

"Why, my dear," she smiled. "I tied that string round your finger to remind you to come home. Don't you remember?"

Satisfactory Explanation.

She—Stop! You shant kiss me tonight—at least, not before I have had an explanation. I heard today that you had been engaged to 16 different girls.

He—But that was before I had seen your angel face, my love.

She—So it was, to be sure. I never thought of that.

Mrs. L. A. Harris, a Prominent Member of a Chicago Woman's Political Club, tells how Ovarian Troubles may be Cured without a Surgical Operation. She says:

"Doctors have a perfect craze for operations. The minute there is any trouble, nothing but an operation will do them; one hundred dollars and costs, and included in the costs are pain, and agony, and often death.

"I suffered for eight years with ovarian troubles; spent hundreds of dollars for relief, until two doctors agreed that an operation was my only chance of life. My sister had been using **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** for her troubles, and been cured, and she strongly urged me to let the doctors go and try the Compound. I did so as a last resort; used it faithfully with the Sanative Wash for five months, and was rejoiced to find that my troubles were over and my health restored. If women would only try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound first, fewer surgical operations would occur."—MRS. L. A. HARRIS, 278 East 31st St., Chicago, Ill.

$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles.

SALZER'S SEEDS
BROMUS INERMIS
The greatest grass of the century. We are the introducers and the only large growers of same for seed in America. We are headquarters. Our Bromus yields 6 tons of hay and lots and lots of pasturage besides per acre. It will grow wherever soil is found. It is an agricultural wonder. Every farmer ought to plant it. It is a money maker. Try it for 1902. Catalogue tells.
SPELTZ
The great cereal, producing from 60 to 80 bushels of grain and 4 tons of hay, as good as timothy, per acre. We are the introducers.
TRIPLE INCOME CORN
How would 250 bushels per acre suit you at the present prices of corn? Well, Salzer's corn sorts will produce this for you in 1902. Catalog tells.
Fodder Plants, Grasses and Clover
We have the largest array of fodder plants found in any catalogue in America. We have the finest varieties, the biggest yielders and surest croppers. Our Giant Incarnate Clover produces a crop 3 ft. high in six weeks after seeding. Our Pea Oat gives 8 tons of hay per acre; our Teosinte is good for 80 tons of green fodder; our Thousand Headed Kale and Dwarf Victoria Rape make sheep and swine and cattle growing as 1c. a pound possible. We warrant our grass mixtures to furnish a luxuriant crop of hay on every soil where planted. (Over 2,000,000 pounds sold the past few years).
VEGETABLE SEEDS
We are the largest growers. Choice onion seed at but 60c. and up a lb. We have a tremendous stock of fine vegetable seeds, such as earliest peas, sweet corn, radishes, beans and many other money making vegetables. Our seeds are money makers, the kind the market gardener and farmer wants.
For 10c—Worth $10.
Our great catalog with a large number of rare farm seed samples is mailed to you upon receipt of but 10c. in stamps. These seeds are positively worth $10 to get a start.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.,
La Crosse, Wis.

Wills Pills Lead the World. Are You Sick?
Send your name and P. O. address to
The R. B. Wills Medicine Co., Hagerstown, Md.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Gold Medal at Buffalo Exposition.
McILHENNY'S TABASCO

KEEP YOUR SADDLE DRY!

THE ORIGINAL TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER
BLACK OR YELLOW
PROTECTS BOTH RIDER AND SADDLE IN THE HARDEST STORM
ON SALE EVERYWHERE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. LOOK FOR ABOVE TRADE MARK
CATALOGUES FREE
SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS. 39

HOTEL EMPIRE,
BROADWAY AND 63d ST., N. Y. CITY.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. MODERATE RATES.
From Grand Central Station take cars marked Broadway and 7th Ave. Seven minutes to Empire. On crossing any of the ferries, take the 9th Avenue Elevated Railway to 59th St., from which it is one minute's walk to hotel.
The Hotel Empire restaurant is noted for its excellent cooking, efficient service and moderate prices. Within ten minutes of amusement and shopping centres. All cars pass the Empire.
Send to Empire for descriptive Booklets.
W. JOHNSON QUINN, Proprietor.
MORTIMER M. KELLY, Manager.

Self-Threading Sewing Machine Needle!
Send 25c and we will send you sample package assorted needles. Give name of machine. Agents wanted. National Automatic Needle Co., 180 Nassau St., N. Y. City

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER. B N U 16. IT PAYS

DO YOU SHOOT?
If you do you should send your name and address on a postal card for a
WINCHESTER
GUN CATALOGUE. IT'S FREE.
It illustrates and describes all the different Winchester Rifles, Shotguns and Ammunition, and contains much valuable information. Send at once to the
Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn.

ALABASTINE

Alabastine, the only durable wall coating, takes the place of scaling kalsomines, wall paper and paint for walls. It can be used on plaster, brick, wood or canvas.

Alabastine can be used over paint or paper; paint or paper can be used over Alabastine. Buy only in five pound packages, properly labeled; take no substitute.

Many ailments, particularly throat and lung troubles, are attributable to unsanitary wall coverings. Alabastine has indorsement of physicians and sanitarians.

Alabastine packages have full directions. Anyone can brush it on. Ask paint dealer for tint card. "Alabastine Era" free. Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1902.

Shoe News

of Interest

TO Everybody.

If our Shoe news fails to interest the whole family we must have a poor advertising writer, for we have the Newest, the Best and the Largest variety of Shoes to be found in Bellefonte. If you want points on what is in vogue for Men and Boys', Ladies and Misses' wear, just look at our special ideas in Winter Shoes. Come here first and you will buy here. Those who have been "looking around" and then come here, buy here, too.

Mingle's Shoe Store,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Lutheran—Centre Hall, morning; Georges Valley, afternoon; Union, evening.

Reformed—Centre Hall, 10 a. m.; Tusseyville 2.30 p. m.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, 2.30 p. m.; Spring Mills, 10.30 a. m.

Went to Pittsburg.

Messrs. Wilbur Henney, Frank Ross and Harry Harper, a trio of able-bodied young men, Tuesday started for Pittsburg in search of employment.

Shipping Cattle and Sheep.

Wm. J. Mitterling, during the past two weeks gathered a car load of cows and a car load of sheep which he will ship east as soon as the railroad company is able to handle them.

New Advertisers.

H. G. Strohmeier and D. M. McCool are new advertisers in this issue. Mr. Strohmeier solicits the patronage of those who wish to mark and honor the dead, while Mr. McCool comes before the people with an ingenious smoothing iron.

A Game for Two.

The people of Georgia have asked President Roosevelt to withdraw his invitation to present a sword to Mayor Jenkins, on the occasion of his visit to the Charleston exposition.—The request is in retaliation for his action toward Senator Tillman.

Boalsburg Teachers' Normal.

Prof. J. C. Bryson will open a teachers' normal at Boalsburg, April 14 The courses include those of a high school; a special course for those preparing to enter college, and a teacher's course, with special attention given to algebra. An assistant instructor will teach short-hand. Tuition and boarding are low in price. tf

Anniversary Sermon.

Rev. Hertz, on Thursday evening, March 13, will deliver the anniversary sermon for Centre Castle, No. 169, K. of G. E, at Spring Mills. The order has a membership of forty-two members, and was organized March, 1878, this being the 15th anniversary.

W. P. ALEXANDER,
Master of Records.

The Crop Outlook.

The wheat plants throughout Penns Valley are apparently in a good condition. The protection afforded by the snow during the past few weeks, seemed to have refreshed the plant, and when the covering was removed, the plants washed by copious rains, had an apparently healthy look. Much depends on the weather conditions of this month whether the wheat crop will be good or bad.

The Reporters Going East.

The issue of last week's Reporter did not leave the postoffice in this place until Monday, and then a transfer was made this side of Spring Mills on the L and T. The patrons of this paper will understand why their county news was not delivered earlier. The railroad company did the best it could, but was unable to get through earlier. The Bald Eagle Valley road was open, but communication between Bellefonte and Milesburg was cut off.

An Old Subscriber.

Aaron Luckenbaugh, of Bradish, Nebraska, is probably one of the oldest Reporter subscribers on its list. Mr. Luckenbaugh writes that he has been a patron of the Reporter since 1848 He is an uncle of A. Luckenbaugh, of Bellefonte, and in his younger days was a millwright. Some eighteen or twenty years ago, he moved west from near Tusseyville, but from the fact that he continues reading the Reporter it may be judged that he takes pleasure in following local history made by his former associates and their descendants.

1894—1902.

The Bridge at Spring Mills is Swept from its Foundations.

The bridge at Spring Mills was for the second time swept from its foundations by high waters. The first time in 1894 and again last week.

The state law under which bridges swept away by flood, storm or fire, are replaced at the state's expense does not include the Spring Mills bridge, or any other bridges of its class. The law only applies to bridges over navigable streams. Centre county has no bridges that come under the law referred to.

Late Arrival of Mail.

The mail from the east was delayed Friday morning until Saturday evening, when it was landed at the Centre Hall postoffice from Coburn by Liveryman D. A. Boozer. There was a rush for the postoffice—the crowd was banked from the door to the street, patiently awaiting the distribution of the two day's accumulation of mail by clerk Sandoe and Miss Boal, the postmaster being incapacitated at that time. The front of the office had the appearance of the entrance to a great theatre, each one awaiting his turn to enter.

John Foreman, the news agent, made Boozer's shop his headquarters for the distribution of the dailies, which were very much in demand.

Return Thanks.

The Howard Creamery Company takes this method of thanking the public for their assistance at the fire Tuesday night. They are truly grateful for the very material aid given.

Thunder Storm.

Friday night, between eight and nine o'clock, a brisk electrical storm passed over the valley. The lightning was vivid, and the thunder sharp. The storm lasted for an hour and a half, during which time telephone connections were cut off.

Farmers Take Notice.

Patrons of our plant at Centre Hall are requested to have their milk ready on Friday as usual at their homes The milk will either be hauled to Tusseyville and returned, without cost to patrons, or notice given to bring it to a temporary station near the old site.

HOWARD CREAMERY CO.

Illingworth's New Venture.

Rev. R. W. Illingworth, a Presbyterian divine who left Centre county some time ago to enter the Arizona Mission field, has become associate editor of the Morenci (Arizona) Standard, a tidy little eight page weekly that has been launched in that field.

The Sale "Pokes."

The printing of the sale "Pokes" was began Saturday, and will be delivered to all parts of the county in time for use. The printing will require thirty thousand impressions, or, at the rate of one thousand an hour for ten hours per day, it will take three days to complete the work.

To Meet in Lewistown.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Huntingdon Presbytery held its twenty-seventh annual meeting in Lewistown on March 5th and 6th. Miss Annie S. West, who has done effective missionary work in Japan delivered an address on "Christ in Lives and Homes in Japan" and Miss I. A. Nassau related her wonderful experience of more than thirty years service in the missionary field in West Africa.

Missed the Mails.

The non arrival of mails for two days was much to the disadvantage of all business in Centre Hall. No one would care to go back to the ways of receiving mail only every other day. Centre Hall has, however, been well served by mail for the past forty years or more. At that time the stage line between Bellefonte and Lewistown was an important route, and delivered mail from Philadelphia promptly. During war times Philadelphia papers reached Centre Hall on the same day of publication, but not as early as now, but then as now, reached Centre Hall several hours ahead of Bellefonte.

The Flood at Centre Hall.

Centre Hall is high and dry—usually—but last week's flood made it pretty "wet" in several parts of the town. The flat in the neighboorhood of the Krise properties was badly flooded, but no damage of note was done. The station end of town had its first experience with a flood. The hollow near the station was filled with water, and every depression in that quarter was bank full.

Mr. Huyett's stave shed, near the station, which was temporarily filled with baled hay, was surrounded by water, and about three tons of hay were damaged somewhat.

There is possibly no section in central Pennsylvania, within last week's rain belt, that suffered as little as did Centre Hall.

Don't allow your children to run through this slush & snow and get wet feet, when $1 25 buys a good pair of Rubber Boots at Meyer & Musser.

SAD ACCIDENT.

Boy Lost Life by Falling into Water—Struck by a Stone.

Charles Reamy, of Pleasant Gap, fell from a rock into deep water, was violently struck by a large stone, causing his bladder to burst; death ensued four hours thereafter.

The above are the facts surrounding the death of a son of David Reamy, of Pleasant Gap, which occurred Saturday night. The unfortunate lad, who is fourteen or fifteen years of age, with an associate named Hile, was sitting by the edge of a large sink hole, which was filled with water. The two were peering into the much agitated water, when suddenly the rock which afforded their resting place gave way. Young Reamy was hurled into the water, and as he sank a stone struck the lower portion of his body with such force as to burst his bladder.

For a moment his mate was paralyzed, but in an instant he regained his senses hurriedly climbed to the water's edge, watched for the appearing of his friend's body, and when it came to the surface he clutched it with one hand, holding himself to a root with the other. These were precious moments, and young Hile did not misspend them. His companion clung to him like drowning men cling to any object that apparently might save, and patiently awaited help that they hoped their cries might, and did bring.

Those who came to the assistance of the young men quickly brought them to safety. Hile thought he had saved his companion's life, but the unfortunate blow from the stone proved too severe. Dr. C. E. Emerick was called and did what he could to relieve him, but as noted above, death followed shortly thereafter.

The funeral services took place Monday.

WEDNESDAY'S BLIZZARD.

18 Inches of Snow—Brisk Wind—Roads Blocked—No Mails.

Wednesday was the star day of 1902. A snow storm raged all day.

During the preceding night several inches of snow fell, and during every minute of Wednesday, up to eight o'clock at night, the beautiful fell after being tossed hither and thither by a brisk wind. The snow's depth is fully eighteen inches.

The train east in the morning got through to Montandon and back as far as Spring Mills, then returned to Montandon.

The train west reached Bellefonte in the forenoon, but was unable to return in the afternoon. Going east from Bellefonte to Spring Mills the engines must run backwards, owing to a broken bridge between the station and the turn-table.

The order given on the L. and T. at the hour of going to press, 10 a. m., is that there will be no trains on this branch to-day (Thursday.)

The public roads are pretty well closed up in all sections, but the condition of the snow and drifts is such that the blockading will only be for a day.

Marriage Licenses.

August W. Flood, Powelton.
Susie Frantz, Worth Twp.

Hile A. Liliedahl, Altoona.
Grace F. Bartlet, Bellefonte.

Charles F. Weaver, Liberty Twp.
Mary Cocks, Beech Creek.

A Fortunate Occurrance.

It was a fortunate occurrance that Conductor Reamer crossed the bridge this side of Bellefonte before the structure was swept away by the floods. It permitted him and his crew to make runs between Spring Mills and the borough limits of Bellefonte. Monday Conductor Cook and his train were able to reach the Sinking Creek bridge this side of Spring Mills, where transfers have since been made, by which Penns Valley and Bellefonte are put into communication with the east.

LOCALS.

The new borough council will organize tonight.

Men's shirts, fancy and every-day wear, at C. P. Long's.

Postmaster George M. Boal, of this place, has been absent from the postoffice since last week, owing to sickness.

Robert G. Witter has assumed management of the creamery at Howard, one of the plants of the Howard Creamery Company. R. D. Wilson, who was the former manager, retired from the firm.

George W. Spangler, of Tusseyville, was appointed assessor of Potter township by the board of County Commissioners, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. W. Royer. Mr. Spangler will, without a doubt, make an efficient assessor.

Rev. Shultz and son, Ward K., are attending the conference of the United Evangelical church in session at Lock Haven. The latter will take the examination of junior ministers, which was to have taken place Tuesday and Wednesday.

Muslin and sheeting in abundance at C. P. Long's.

Meyer & Musser have just received a fresh supply of **International Stock & Poultry Food.**

COMMENCEMENT NOTES.

Orators at State for the 1902 Exercises—Lemont Recognized

The names of the following men have been announced as the commencement orators: H. H. Hanson, Manchester, N. H.; F. Z. Moore, Waynesboro; D. W. Strayer, York; J. Wagner, Houserville; P. E. Smith, Lebanon, valedictorian.

The following are the names of the Junior orators: C. S. Freeman, Pittsburg; J. H. Snyder, Broughton; F. H. Taylor, South Auburn; D. B. Tuholski, Erie; R. U. Wasson, Lemont; E. N. Zern, Lehighton.

The contest promises to be an exceptionally good one, as the orators have been selected from a class composed of ninety members.

AN EXPRESS PACKAGE.

Why the Shipper Would Not Designate Its Value.

"What is the value?" asked an express agent in a Broadway office of a keen eyed customer who had handed him a package to be sent to a western city. The man addressed did not answer at once, but glanced at a printed card on the wall that reads, "Always state the value of your shipment."

"If I state the value, will your company pay me that amount in case the package is lost?" asked the man in his turn.

"Certainly not, unless that is proved to be its value," answered the agent.

"If I state the value, can I prove a greater value if it is lost?"

"You will have to ask a lawyer that question," replied the agent.

"That isn't necessary, for I happen to know the law," said the shipper. "Your company is trying to establish an unfair rule, because it works only one way. You are right when you say that my statement cannot bind you, for in case of loss you can prove the value, but my statement would bind me, for the court would say that I was 'estopped' by my declaration as to the value.

"If a shipper should undervalue his shipment, thinking that thereby he would reduce the charges, he would have to stand by his statement, and your notice is calculated to make him do that very thing. You can mark my shipment 'No value stated,' and then if we meet in the courts it will be on an equal footing."—New York Herald.

The Miles We Walk.

How many miles a man walks in his lifetime depends naturally upon how much he walks a day on the average, but the man who walks the least covers a vast number of miles before he dies. Some men walk two miles a day, some four or five and some as many as ten. If a man walks two miles a day and lives to be thirty years old, he will cover 21,900 miles. At the same age a man who walks three miles a day will have walked 32,850 miles. Almost every man walks between two and three miles a day just in going about the house, the office, the shop and in going to and from the cars, etc.

A man who walks five miles a day finds that at the age of thirty he has covered 54,750 miles and at the age of sixty 109,500. From this should, strictly speaking, be subtracted the few months or a year when he was a baby unable to walk, but the result would not be affected materially.

Now, the circumference of the earth at the equator is only 24,899 miles, so therefore a man who at the age of sixty has averaged five miles a day since he was able to walk has walked enough miles to have encircled the earth four times and have a good many miles left over toward the fifth lap.

VIRTUES IN APPLES.

They Are Good For the System, Especially the Stomach.

Not alone are apples pleasing to the palate of the average mortal, but they possess medical properties of great value to mankind. German analysts say that the fruit contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable. This phosphorus is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter, lethicin, of the brain and spinal cord. It is perhaps for the same reason, rudely understood, the old Scandinavian traditions represent the apple as the food of gods, who, when they felt themselves to be growing old and infirm, resorted to this fruit for renewing their powers of mind and body. Also, the acids of the apple are of signal use for men of sedentary habits, whose livers are sluggish in action, those acids serving to eliminate from the body noxious matters which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull or bring about jaundice or skin eruptions and other allied troubles.

Some such an experiment must have led to our custom of taking apple sauce with roast pork, rich goose and like dishes. The malic acid of ripe apples, either raw or cooked, will neutralize any excess of chalky matter engendered by eating too much meat.

It is also a fact that such fresh fruits as the apple, the pear and the plum, when taken ripe and without sugar, diminish acidity in the stomach rather than provoke it. Their vegetable salts and juices are converted into alkaline carbonates, which tend to counteract acidity.

A good, ripe, raw apple is one of the easiest of vegetable substances for the stomach to deal with, the whole process of its digestion being completed in eighty-five minutes. Gefraud found that the "pulpe of roasted apples mixed in a wine quart of faire water and labored together until it comes to be as apples and ale—which we call lambswool—never faileth in certain diseases of the raines, which myself had often proved and gained thereby both crownes and credit." "The paring of an apple, cut somewhat thick, and the inside whereof is laid to hot, burning or running eyes at night, when the party goes to bed, and is tied or bound to the same, doth help the trouble very speedily and contrary to exception—an excellent secret."

A poultice made of rotten apples is of very common use in Lincolnshire for the cure of weak or rheumatic eyes. Likewise in the Hotel des Invalides at Paris an apple poultice is used commonly for inflamed eyes, the apple being roasted and its pulp applied over the eyes without any intervening substance

THE STAR STORE.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

G. O. BENNER, - - - PROPRIETOR.

We have many corn cob crushers on a few of which we will give you quotations, and you will find them true to name, in the little hen coop on the popular Flat Iron Corner at the Station. Maybe you doubt this, if so come and see for yourself. We have explained it many times. It is the old story; buying and selling for cash only. We buy nothing from traveling salesmen or of houses that employ them. They can sell goods cheaper. We pay no rents or drayage, consequently are not compelled to keep horse and wagon and man to drive and tend same, all of which costs, and you pay the bill. Another thing; we give no prize tickets or premiums, nor do we give discount. These tickets and premiums cost money; they don't come with the wind. Well you pay for them alone with your goods. Isn't it plain? We havn't room to quote you all we would like to but will give you a few to consider.

Listen.

Head light oil, 5 gal. 45c.; 10c per gal.
Arbuckles and Lyon coffee, 10c per lb.
Banner lye 10c.
Rolled Oats, 10c per package.
2 pieces good laundry soap, 5c.
Good Envelopes, 25 in pack 5c.
24 sheets good note paper 5c.
Men's Canvas gloves, 10c.
Men's Suspenders, 10c.
Boy's Suspenders 5c
Table oil cloth, 1¼yd. wide, per yd., 15c.
15 in. iron stand and 4 lnets, per set. 25c.
Websters unabridged Dictionary, 1,000 pages, 75c.
Men's overshoes, 10c.
Ladies' overshoes, 32c.
Good Ticking, per yard, 10c.
Good Ticking, Better Quality, 12½c.
Good Parlor Matches, per doz. boxes, 10c.
Fruit press or potato masher, 35c
Felt window shade on spring roller, 10c.
Linen window shade on spring roller, 20c.
Blacksmith's shoeing hammer, 25c.
Fancy paper lamp shade, 5c.
Single oil stove, 3½ in. wick, $1.00
Double oil stove, 3¼ in. wick, $1.50
4 Pair Men's heavy hose, 25c.
Fancy Roller Flour, 49 lbs. sack $1.00.
Good Calico per yd., 5c.

THE STAR.

SPRING IS APPROACHING . . . .

which will cause the thoughtful housewife to look forward for material for Spring Sewing.

You will find

C. P. Long's Store

Headquarters for

Muslins . . . .
Sheetings . . .
Bed-Ticking .
Towelings . .
Calicoes . . .
Cinghams . . .

Produce of all kinds wanted.

Local Paragraphs. • • • •

Salt fish at C. P. Long's.

Mrs. Simon Harper is in Bellefonte, and will remain for several weeks.

W. C. Cassidy, of Bellefonte, assisted the Reporter in its job department last week.

Wm. F. Gable & Co., Altoona, celebrated its 18th anniversary March 1st. The Gables built up a splendid trade in the dry goods line, and are very proud of their store.

Sunday evening a chilly air came from the north. Monday morning the ground was frozen and everything looked more like winter than it had for several days previous.

A horse Arthur Thomas was driving in Bellefonte ran away, threw Mr Thomas from the buggy and wrecked the vehicle. It took six or eight stitches to sew together the wound on Mr. Thomas' scalp.

Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Alexander began housekeeping in their new home at Earlystown. They occupy the Alexander homestead, formerly occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Royer, who moved into their new house erected on the same farm.

Henry Derr Yeager, of Bellefonte, died Saturday from the effects of locomotor ataxia, at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife and five children are living to mourn his death. The children are: H. C. Yeager, Patton; A. O. Yeager, Howard; Elmer Yeager, Bellefonte; Mrs. Emma Rimart, Howard, and Mary, Bellefonte.

F. W. Sweetwood, of Potters Mills, son of D. R. Sweetwood, Tuesday started for Symerton, Illinois, where he will be employed on a farm by Mr. Quigley, his former employer. Symerton is in Will county, and that locality is settled mostly by Irish, who Mr. Sweetwood says are a fine class of people—good to their employees.

Former sheriff John P. Condo, of Millheim, made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, says the Watchman, naming former prothonotary W. F. Smith and W. H. Runkle Esq., as assignees. His assets are approximated at $11,000 with liabilities amounting to $9,000 or $10,000. Mr. Condo's embarrassment is supposed to have been brought about through branching out too extensively in various enterprises on a limited capital. He bought a farm, a property and store in Millheim and another store at Wolf's Store all within a short period and the load was more than he could carry. It is believed he will be able to pay dollar for dollar.

Pink and cream albatross cloth for waists, at C. P. Long's.

Fresh groceries arriving daily at C. P. Long's.

Baby Reish arrived at Hotel Eutaw, Potters Mills, the other day.

Prof. C. D. Fehr, of State College, will sail for Germany on March 29th, to continue his study of the German language.

Miss Alda Sankey, of this place, is at Milesburg the guest of her sister, Mrs. James Gregg, where she will remain for several weeks.

Miss Grace Brosius, of Bellefonte, arrived in Centre Hall Tuesday afternoon and will be the guest of Miss Roxanna Brisbin for a week.

The hour of the sale of W. H. Stiver has been changed from 10 a. m. to 9 a. m. He has a great many small articles to sell, and concluded that there would need be an additional hour to do the work. Note the change in the register.

J. W. Kepler, of Pine Grove Mills is papa of Baby No. 2. Papa Kepler is hot after Legislative honors, and the arrival of the little girl will spur him on still more. Mrs. Kepler, before her marriage, was Miss Maggie Goss, and is favorably known in this place.

Christ Alexander, of Coburn, for several days this week, stopped with his brother Dr. J. F. Alexander, in this place. Mr. Alexander came east from Illinois some weeks ago, being called home by the death of his brother, Hon. W. K. Alexander.

Roy W. White, a member of the freshman class at State College, died recently from the effects of the measles. He apparently had recovered from the disease when exposure brought a relapse, with the above noted result. His home was in Johnstown.

Rev. J. A. Dunlap, Ph. D., pastor of the Warriors-Mark Lutheran church, has received and accepted a call from the Lutheran church at Loganton and Booneville, in Sugar Valley, Clinton county. He will take charge of his new appointment about the 1st of April next.

J. A. Hoover, of near Pleasant Gap, surprised his wife Monday night of last week by inviting to his house about fifty of her friends to celebrate her forty-seventh birthday. She was presented a number of handsome presents. John Bitner, of Potters Mills, furnished music, to which those inclined so to do tripped the fantastic toe in the Blanchard cabin near by, while others spent the time pleasantly at Mr. Hoover's home.

For discount prices on winter goods see Meyer & Musser.